FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PACT POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

Honecker, Delegation Arrive

LD100821 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0821 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, 10 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR delegation to the Political Consultative Committee meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-states, led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived in Budapest on Tuesday [10 June] morning. Honecker and the GDR delegation members were fraternally welcomed at the Budapest airport by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP. Other members of the Hungarian People's Republic party and state leadership gave a cordial welcome to Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph, Hermann Axen, Heinz Kessler, Egon Krenz, Guenter Mittag, and Oskar Fischer.

Bulgarian Delegation Arrives

LD100948 Budapest MTI in English 0900 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Budapest, June 10 (MTI) -- The delegations which are to attend the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states starting Tuesday [10 June] afternoon are arriving in Budapest. The special plane of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Tudor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, landed in Budapest in the morning.

At the Ferihegy Airport the guests met Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister, Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP CC, Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament, members of the HSWP political committee, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, and Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, members of the Central Committee.

Gorbachev, Gromyko, Ryzhkov Attend

LD101106 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The delegations taking part in the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact have arrived in Budapest. The Bulgarian delegation is headed by Todor Zhivkov, the Czechoslovak one by Gustav Husak, the Polish one by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the GDR one by Erich Honecker, the Romanian one by Nicolae Ceausescu. The members of the Soviet delegation are also now in Budapest, among them Andrei Gromyko, the president of the Supreme Soviet, and Ryzhkov, the prime minister. The Soviet delegation is headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary. He has been the guest of the Hungarian capital since Sunday.

Polish Delegation Listed

LD101045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] A session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has begun in Budapest. The official Polish delegation is headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The delegation consists of Zbigniew Messner, Jozef Czyrek, Marian Orzechowski and Florian Siwicki. The Political Consultative Committee has set about evaluating the international situation and analyzing the possibilities of reducing the tensions threatening peace and security. All observers of the session who are present in Budapest await its results with the greatest interest. There is confidence here that the Warsaw Pact will come forward with fresh important disarmament proposals.

Session Begins

LD101822 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 10 [MTI] -- As reported the Budapest session of the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization opened on Tuesday [10 June].

Delegations of the Bulgarian People's Republic, headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Republic, the Polish People's Republic, led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State, the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the German Democratic Republic, led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State, the Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Republic, and the Soviet Union, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, attended the session.

Some delegations included heads of states, prime ministers, CC secretaries, foreign ministers and defence ministers. Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, also attended the session. Miklos Barity, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, acted as the general secretary of the session.

The session was opened by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP and head of the Hungarian delegation. Two sessions were held on the first day, presided over by Erich Honecker, head of the GDR delegation, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of the Polish delegation. Contributions were made by Mikhail Gorbachev, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Gustav Husak, Erich Honecker, Nicolae Ceausescu, Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar. The participants discussed the situation in Europe and the world, and current issues on disarmament, the transformation of international relations, strengthening security in Europe and in the world and the development of the relations of states.

The session is to continue on Wednesday [11 June].

Romanian 'Goodwill' Proposal

LD102003 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, June 10 (TANJUG) -- At the Warsaw Treaty Political-Consultative Committee's meeting which opened in Budapest today, Romania will propose a programme providing for a reduction in the member countries' expenditure by the year 2000, it has been learnt from diplomatic sources among the Warsaw countries' diplomatic representatives here.

Romania's top party and state leadership has formulated a concrete program out of the proposals previously announced by President Nicolae Ceausescu for reducing conventional weapons, the number of soldiers and military expenditure by the end of the century. It has been learnt that the Romanian proposal is intended as a good will gesture by the Warsaw to the NATO treaty and contribution to an improvement in the general climate in international relations. The proposal was discussed during the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow last month, the sources in Bucharest claim.

Kadar Toast at Dinner

LD102024 Budapest MTI in English 1909 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 10 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, raised a toast at the gala dinner given in honour of the participants in the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, Janos Kadar said:

Dear comrades, dear guests,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, I greet with respect the heads and members of the delegations to the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee, all our dear guests.

Our meeting is sursveying the most important issues related to the situaion of Europe and the world. We are discussing the timely tasks posed by our struggle for disarmament, the transformation of international relations, the consolidation of Eurpoean and universal security and the development of cooperation among states.

The work of our conference so far proves that our countries hold identical views as to the principal questions of our age and our common tasks. In keeping with our endeavours of principle stemming from the socialist system, we primarily aim at preserving peace and consolidating security on novel bases.

We are firmly convinced that our new initiatives at achieving our main objectives are realistic and present a viable way toward the settlement of the most pressing problems facing humankind as a whole. We are confident about the convincing force of our proposals. We call on all politicians, parties and organzations of the world, and all peace-loving honest people of good will to cooperate in putting these proposals into practice.

Dear comrades,

In the present tense international situation, the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty want to consolidate peace and security in our continent by arms limitation and disarmament measures. We are making additional constructive proposals along this line.

Our conference pays particular attention to proposals on further developing the process of security and cooperation in Europe, improving the political atmosphere of our continent and strengthening cooperation and building confidence among European peoples. We are convinced that the Helsinki Final Act is valid even today, setting an example to be followed both in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

We strive to reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe. According to the principle of peaceful co-existence, we are prepared for a balanced development of economic, commercial, technical, scientific, humanitarian, cultural and other relations on the basis of mutual advantages. We are guided by the conviction that Europe can be turned into a continent of peace and security through the cooperation of all its peace-loving citizens and realistically thinking politicians.

Peace in our world is indivisible. Several regions of our globe are ridden with wars and dangers to peace and security. For this reason, we take a consistent stand for the elimination of hotbeds of crisis and for a just and lasting settlement of conflicts by means of negotiation. We continue to do everything in our power to keep our defence capability on an adequate level and maintain the balance of power that has evolved during history. We shall further strengthen friendship and cooperation between our countries.

Honoured guests,

In the name of the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, I welcome the participants in the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Commission, and all our dear guests. I ask you to convey our greetings and best wishes to the Communists and working people of the fraternal countris represented here.

I raise my glass

-- For the cooperation of our parties and governments, for the friendship of our peoples

-- For the success of our struggle to consolidate international peace and security

-- For the health of all our dear guests.

Honecker Toast

LD102036 Budapest MTI in English 1940 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 10 (MTI) -- Raising a toast at the gala dinner, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State, said:

Dear Comrade Janos Kadar, dear comrades, friends,

Let me express my sincere thanks, on behalf of the delegations to the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee, to the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic for the warm, hospitable reception. We whole-heartedly wish further success to the people of the fraternal socialist Hungary in accomplishing the tasks set by the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

For the next five years, and also for the period afterwards, all fraternal countries have marked out splendid perspectives of productive creative work to the benefit of their peoples. We have all set many aims, both separately and jointly.

This is not the first time that the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty gather in an intricate period plagued with dangers to discuss ways of averting the horror of a nuclear war, and achieving a positive turn in the international situation. The reply we give to these questions has its roots in the essence of socialism.

This reply was already heard at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and formulated at the congresses of the other fraternal parties, too. The comprehensive analysis and constructive proposals put forward by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at our Budapest conference today are a continuation of this reply: With these proposals, we repeatedly raise our voice in an unanimous appeal to the world. The greater the danger to peace, the more we increase our efforts to safeguard it. The peoples have to be aware that they can trust the socialist countries. The guiding principle of our deed is that there is no alternative to peace, life and peaceful co-existence.

Those who seek confrontation and strive to escalate the arms race and gain military superiority are playing with the existence of humankind. That is why our countries speak out so firmly for the policy of common sense and realities. We call for a new approach to international relations, as in our days the security of states should be guaranteed by political means.

We feel ourselves one with everybody in the world who does not want to fall victim to a nuclear disaster, but wants to live. Therefore, the proposals of the Soviet Union on the abolition of nuclear, conventional and chemical weapons, as well as the common notions of the Warsaw Treaty enjoy the extensive support of the international public, for they offer prospects of a nuclear-free world.

Not a single kind of weapon has been left out from the arms limitation proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member countries. They also take a stand for a radical cut in conventional armaments, both on global and regional level. Europe, where the concentration of armaments has assumed highly dangerous proportions, is our special concern. This is where the work should begin. However tight, the knot can be untied. The proposals which we shall decide on tomorrow may clear the way in this direction. The results of our conference will certainly encourage all those who stand up against the arms race and its extension to outer space.

Our conference serves with definite proof that the Warsaw Treaty meets the requirement posed by the international situation today. Increasing dynamism is manifest in all fields of our cooperation. Therefore, we can justly speak about a new quality of our cooperation which is just taking shape. I am convinced that the present session of the Political Consultative Committee, too, will largely contribute to strengthening our alliance and consolidating the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries. This is the most important guarantee of our breakthrough in joint effort to improve the international situation and achieve lasting peace.

We raise our glass for

-- The indissoluble friendship of our fraternal parties, countries and peoples

-- For the Hungarian People's Republic, for the health of Comrade Janos Kadar and all our Hungarian hosts, and for all participants of our meeting.

-- For the further success of our joint struggle for the benefit of socialism and peace.

ALIA, OTHERS ATTEND TIRANA YOUTH GATHERING

AU061837 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Tirana, June 6 (ATA) -- Amidst the joy and enthusiasm of thousands of youth, representatives of the generations of the voluntary youth of the first actions and the militant organization of 600 thousand members, the ceremony of handing over the baton of the youth actions took place in the "Partizani" Sports Palace in the capital today before noon. The ceremony was organized on occasion of 40th anniversary of the first national action for the construction of Kukes-Peshkopi motor road on June 1, 1946.

Ten o'clock. The first secretary of the CC of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia as well as other party and state leaders, the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party, Lenka Cuko, Hekuran Isai, Manush Myftiu, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party, Foto Cami, Prokop Murra and other comrades came to attend this beautiful festivity.

At the entrance to the sports palace Comrade Ramiz Alia and other comrades were received by the first secretary of the district party committee, Piro Kondi, the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council Llambi Gepprifti, the first secretary of the CC of the Lyua Mehmet Elezi and a group of youth. A group of pioneers of Enver presented Comrade Ramiz Alia and other comrades with bouquets of flowers. Those present burst into ardent applauses and powerful acclamations when Comrade Ramiz Alia entered the hall.

The rally was declared open by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lyua Mehmet Elezi. A group of youth holding red banners of the youth actions came into the center of the hall. They included representatives of the worker, cooperativist, military and school youth. They brought the message of the youth actions, a relay event which started from four different directions of the country.

The young girl Mirela Thani, pupil of the "Ismail Gemali" general middle school read out the message that the younger generation of Albania addressed to the central committee of the party of labour of Albania and handed it over to comrade Ramiz Alia.

The message said among others:

We, the younger generation of Albania, the militant organization of 600,000 members of the Lyua, come to this enthusiastic meeting from the work centers and magnificent projects designed by the party, the message says among the other things.

The party and time demand from us to be a youth of innovations, that fulfils ahead of schedule every task in building the projects of the five year plans, to prettify the plains of the homeland, to make it stronger and impregnable. We are extending these innovations and offensive spirit everywhere and will develop it further, as Comrade Ramiz Alia advises us, in all the fields of activity; in economy and defence, culture and mode of living, to carry forward the socialist victories.

We are proud of being standard bearers on the road of Enver. The instructions of the party, the teachings of the unforgettable leader inspire us to undertake ever greater tasks for the homeland and socialism, they illuminate our road, inspire and encourage us.

Albania will be raised to new heights and will shine full of brilliancy from one generation to the other it will be advanced and invincible, fluttering the flag of the party, of the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The people and socialist Albania, the mother party and the immortal Enver, are our hearts, our blood, force and ideals the message said in conclusion.

Youth and veterans addressed the rally on behalf of the militant organisation of 600 thousand members of the LYUA they promised that they would be always loyal to the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Then amidst a great revolutionary enthusiasm of those present comrade Ramiz Alia delivered a speech which was listened to attentively and often punctuated by the applauses and cheers of those present.

Alia Addresses Rally

AU061856 Tirana ATA in English 1745 GMT 6 Jun 86

["From the Speech on Comrade Ramiz Alia" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 6 (ATA) -- It is a great pleasure for me, Comrade Ramiz Alia said among others, that, taking your message, to bring to you all, the entire young generation of our country, the ardent greetings of the Central Committee of the party. [sentence as received]

Today's youngsters are the sons of those who waged the national liberation war and carried out the reconstruction of the country, of those who fulfilled the first five year plans and laid the foundations of the new Albania. They are not only worthy heirs of the magnificent deed of these heroic men and women, but also ardent followers of their revolutionary ideal.

The party, our society, our people, rejoice over this. They rejoice very much over the fact that our boys and girls appreciate and further improve the lofty patriotic and revolutionary virtues of the glorious national liberation war, the invincible freedom-loving spirit and the spirit of sacrifice of its fighters, the great feeling of historic responsibility for the destinies of the country, the civic courage and their bravery.

They rejoice over the pure spirit and sound character of our youth, the high moral and its good behaviors, they rejoice over that great love for work, they rejoice over the cultured life it leads. The love for the homeland, for the outstanding historic traditions of our people, for freedom loving sentiments and its stern character, the respect for the national culture, for the mother-tongue, for the contribution the people of our soil have rendered to the Albanian civilisation and the European one, are permanent features of all our youngsters.

The party receives your precious message when the situation at home is sound, when it is characterized by an unprecedented enthusiasm and optimism. The strength of moral-political unity of our society has been raised to a new higher scale. The workers and cooperativists, the cadres and managers, swept over in the movement "Standard-Bearers in Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" and in the context of the preparations for the 9th congress of the party, have confidently set to work and are fulfilling in a satisfactory way the tasks of the first year of the new five year plan. The plans of production have been and are being realised ever better.

The good development of economy and the sound moral-political situation have made stronger than ever the defence of the homeland, too, which is constantly in the center of the attention of the party and in the sure hands of the armed people. At the same time, Socialist Albania has a good reputation and enjoys the respect and sympathy of the progressive peoples and men in the world.

All these successes show that our people, with ever greater deeds and results, marches determinedly on the brilliant road of the party, applying the teachings of our legendary leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

During all our struggle for the construction of socialism, Comrade Ramiz Alia said later on, the undertakings have reflected in the best way the enthusiasm, drive and determination of the younger generation for the revolutionary transformation of our society. The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have always appreciated the great values of the youth [word indistinct] not only regarding the economic profitability and the organisational experience accumulated, but in the first place for their great political and educational values.

When we see what is happening today in the capitalist countries, where millions of youth are unemployed, where crimes, drug-addiction and mass degeneration is causing havoc among the youth, where the horizons of their future become increasingly narrower with every passing day, then we understanding even better and more profoundly the sound secure life the party of labour of Albania with the great leader and teacher, Enver Hoxha, have created in our country, then the brilliant prospects which have been and will always be opened up to our boys and girls become even more brilliant. In socialist Albania there will never emerge "lost generations" there will never exist youth generations at the bottom of society, the youth will never feel insecurity for the present and fear for the future. The youth of socialist Albania is and will be the new inexhaustible blood of our society, its future, a vivid force, which is conscious of its mission, an unbreakable shield of revolution and socialist victories.

Over these 42 years of free life, being guided by the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the youth of our country and its militant organisation, the labour youth union of Albania, have been at the forefront of the struggle for the socialist construction of the country and for the elimination of the old customs inherited from the past, against the feudal mentalities and moral deformations of the bourgeois society, against the degenerating influences of the present day capitalist and revisionist world. Having been the first to master the norms of the socialist morale, they protected and perfected these norms further. The young men and women have been in the first ranks of the fighters, for the moulding of our new man, freed from the prejudices of the old exploiting societies, and the heavy ideological chains of the religion, the civilized and learned man with an entirely free inner world. The successes in this field are great. They are already known by and tangible for everybody.

The youth of the present days, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, enters life when science and technique have assumed a fast vigorous development, when knowledge becomes quickly outdated, when great efforts are needed to keep pace with the time. A great will and preservance, much sacrifices are needed to cope with the rates imposed by the present day technical-scientific revolution. Will our youth be ready to meet these demands, to respond to the imperative tasks that emerge in this field? I am confident that it is ready to do so. All the social and material conditions which provide the youth with possibilities to study with enthusiasm and efficiency science and technique, exist. The socialist society, its Marxist ideology, the correct policy of the party have opened a broad field of activity for every youth to develop his talent without obstacle, to display through work his passion for science, and above all, to ensure that his contribution be fully recognized and appreciated.

This meeting of the generations of voluntary youth has great values. The experience of the old people and their warm words are useful and encouraging for the younger generation of Albania. But, the contacts with the youth have always been useful for the voluntary veterans as well. Everybody has a lot to learn from the vigor, energies, enthusiasm and spirit of action of the youth. It was special pleasure for me to meet with you and get to know your opinions, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in conclusion. The Communists and all the working people need the fresh opinions of the youth, because these opinions convey liveliness and optimism and strengthen the confidence in the future of the homeland. This is natural. The generations inspire and support one another in order to carry forward the magnificent deed of the party, the socialist construction, the defence and prosperity of the country.

ZHIVKOV UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AU101105 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has been unanimously elected as a people's deputy to the Ninth National Assembly. This will be his 10th successive term of office in the supreme organ of authority.

The results of the election held in the 283d Electoral District, the April Quarter, were declared yesterday evening at a meeting of Comrade Todor Zhivkov with the district electoral commission and the leadership of the political and mass organization in the Dimitrov District of Sofia.

Aleksandur Emilov, first secretary of the BCP district committee, reported that practically all of the voters of the district voted for the Fatherland Front candidate. The elections took place in an atmosphere of high enthusiasm and great political activity. The election in the 283d district was characterized by particular fervor and its final results are already known: Comrade Todor Zhivkov has been unanimously elected member of the National Assembly.

The people present in the Boyana residence welcomed this news with enthusiastic, prolonged applause, by which they expressed the love and respect of the people of the Dimitrov District for the party and state leader. Thus they expressed their thanks for his constant concern and support, which are in the spirit of the best traditions of the BCP.

Yoto Ivanov, chairman of the district electoral commission, handed Comrade Todor Zhivkok the certificate confirming his election as people's deputy in the Ninth National Assembly and congratulated him with emotion and joy.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed thanks for the great trust placed in him. We who have been elected today, he said, know that the Bulgarian people, in voting for the candidates of the Fatherland Front, is voting for the BCP, for its April line, and for fulfillment of the instructions of the 13th BCP Congress. This is an immense trust; now we must justify this trust and prove that we are worthy of it.

After stressing that the elections are an exceptionaliy important event in the country's political and social life, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his heartfelt thanks to the thousands of aktivists and agitators who had taken part in this nationwide campaign, particularly to the leadership of the Dimitrov District and the Sofia City BCP Committee.

Present at the meeting were Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, and Stefan Ninov, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee.

NINTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO MEET 17 JUNE

AU101315 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The State Council decrees that the Ninth National Assembly be convened for its first session on 17 June 1986 at 1500 [1200 GMT].

ZHIVKOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PACT MEETING

AU100641 Sofia BTA in English 0638 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 10 (BTA) -- A delegation led by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, left for Budapest today. The delegation will take part in the regular session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. The delegation includes Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, Mr. Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of defence, and Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

BTA DECLARATION CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK

AU091841 Sofia BTA in English 1808 GMT 9 Jun 86

["BTA Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 9 (BTA) -- The brazen terrorist act committed by the South African racists against the Angolan port of Namibe on June 5, 1986 was met with the Bulgarian public's concern and indignation. A Cuban vessel was sunk and two Soviet merchant ships were damaged. There was also considerable damage to property and some port facilities were destroyed. Pretoria's authorities, obviously encouraged by their protectors, have again demonstrated their total disregard for even the most elementary norms of international law, and have totally neglected the world public opinion.

The Bulgarian people categorically condemn this new and deliberate act of state-run terrorism and express their solidarity with the struggle of the Angolan people against the South African aggressors and in defense of their national sovereignty and legitimate right to determine their own future. No doubt, the piratic attacks carried out by the Republic of South Africa against commerical ships in the territorial waters of the People's Republic of Angola constitute a greater danger to peace in the region and world-wide. The whole responsibility for this challenge rests with the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

The Bulgarian public once again calls on all peoples of the world to appeal to their governments to immediately impose true and comprehensive sanctions against the Republic of South Africa in the aim of halting all acts of destabilization and aggression by South African racists against neighboring sovereign African states, for the elimination of the inhuman system of apartheid.

MLADENOV TOASTS CHNOUPEK AT SOFIA DINNER

AU091240 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jun 86 p 4

[Report on toast of Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, at 6 June official dinner in Sofia in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign Affairs]

[Text] On 6 June Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, gave an official dinner in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, at Sofia's "Vitosha-New Otani" Hotel.

In his toast at the dinner the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs stressed that the 13th BCP and 17th CPCZ Congresses outlined new programmatic goals related to the more dynamic construction of socialism and its perfection. Our people, he said, greet with warm approval the congress' decisions, which envisage that Bulgaria will enter the 21st century as a highly developed socialist state.

Petur Mladenov stressed that under the conditions of constructing socialist society, the Bulgarian-CSSR friendship, which has ancient and rich traditions, acquires new dimensions. The BCP and CPCZ, and primarily our first leaders Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak, have the main role in this development. The meetings and agreements between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak have a decisive significance in further strengthening and enriching our relations in all areas. The minister pointed out that economic and scientific-technical cooperation is developing dynamically. During the past 5-year-plan period Bulgarian-CSSR economic relations were significantly enriched in their form and content. The documents and agreements that were signed in accordance with the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Progress of the Member-states of CEMA until the Year 2000 are a stable and reliable foundation for their further expansion and perfection.

Stressing that the two countres are unanimous in their evaluation of the international situation, Petur Mladenov expressed alarm at the unrelenting striving to transfer the arms race to space, and at continuing nuclear tests. The continuing deployment of medium-range missiles is a real danger for our continent, he said. This shows that there are circles in the West that do not want to take into consideration the requirements of our time and the aspirations of the people. The minister underlined that the approach of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community is fundamentally different, that they adhere to the principles of peaceful coexistence and strive toward a world without weapons and wars, and toward solving all international disputes by political means. We unreservedly support the constructive Soviet initiatives and proposals for radically improving the international situation, Petur Mladenov said. Indeed, its wise and realistic program for creating a comprehensive system of international security testifies to a new approach and new political thinking, dictated by a high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the whole of mankind. Expressing our warm approval for the Soviet peace program we underline our determination to work for its practical implementation and to reach a turning point toward better things.

The forthcoming Vienna meeting of the CSCE participant-states can be an important step in this direction, the Bulgarian foreign minister said. The efforts and actions of the fraternal socialist countries are a decisive factor in overcoming the nuclear catastrophe, he noted. We shall further make our contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of our community, for the effective implementation of our foreign policy course.

We greet the initiatives of the CSSR and the GDR to create a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. Bulgaria will continue to act consistently and dynamically for turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, Petur Mladenov stressed.

BAVARIAN TRADE MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks Center on Trade

AU061816 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 6 June 6

[Text] [No dateline as received] (BTA) -- From June 4 through 6 Mr. Anton Jaumann, minister of the economy and transport of the province of Bavaria (FRC), paid an official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr. Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade.

During his visit Minister Jaumann was received by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, by Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, by Mr. Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport, and by Mr. Ivan Slavkov, president of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee.

The talks centered on the state and prospects of the trade and economic relations between Bulgaria and the FRG and with the province of Bavaria, respectively. It was noted that the bilateral trade and economic relations are undergoing a dynamic development and that the structural and technological changes in the economies of the two countries have created possibilities for the promotion of cooperation in a number of economic sectors such as automation, mechanical engineering, electronics, chemistry, biotechnologies, flexible computer-aided manufacturing systems, industrial robots, etc. The two sides exchanged information on the results of cooperation and on the possibilities for its promotion in the field of transport, tourism, scientific research work and other sectors.

The talks confirmed the wish of the two countries to promote and deepen trade and economic relations in the spirit of equality and mutual advantage and to contribute to the further construction of the economic cooperation between the East and the West as a factor for stabilizing international relations.

Atanasov Receives Jaumann

AU061600 Sofia BTA in English 1343 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Georgi Atansov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Anton Jaumann, minister of economics and transport of the West German province of Bavaria. They expressed reciprocal satisfaction with the promotion of the trade and economic relations of Bulgaria with the FRG and with the province of Bavaria in particular. They dwelt on the positive results achieved at the current meetings between Bulgarian business executives and the delegation headed by the Bavarian minister. The meeting was attended by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade.

CUBAN-BULGARIAN TRADE SESSION ENDS WITH PROTOCOL

AU021826 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 May 86 p 8

[Text] The third session of the Bulgarian-Cuban Commission on Domestic Trade and Consumer Services ended with the signing of a protocol. The document was signed by Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and Manuel Vila Sosa, Cuba's minister of domestic trade. A protocol on exchanging consumer goods in 1986 was signed. It envisages the exchange of more than R2 million of goods for enriching the domestic market. An agreement was also signed on industrial production sharing in the area of trade equipment and on improving the quality of services in the national restaurants in Sofia and Havana.

ATANASOV CONGRATULATES SFRY LEADER ON ELECTION

AU272057 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 May 86 p 6

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a greeting message to Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, on his election to this post. The message expresses the conviction that the two governments will continue their efforts for strengthening cooperation between the two socialist countries in the interest of good-neighborliness and peace in the Balkans and the world.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO CSSR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU261956 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 86 p 2

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia we convey to you, the CPCZ Central committee, the CSSR Government, and the Czechoslovak people fraternal greetings and most cordial congratulations of the SED Central Committee, the State council, the Council of Ministers, as well as the GDR people.

Under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party steeled in many class struggles, the Czechoslovak people have resolutely utilized the historic chance offered by the liberation deed of the Soviet Union to build a flourishing socialist state. The 17th CPCZ Congress impressively demonstrated the great achievements. We are convinced that the working people of your country will implement the course adopted by the highest forum of the Communists with elan and creativity to the benefit of socialism and peace.

The contribution of the CSSR to implementing the peace mission of the community of socialist states is highly respected throughout the world. In separable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, the imperialist policy of power and adventurism will be checked and mankind will be guaranteed a peaceful future.

We can note with satisfaction that the constructive, trustful cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples is getting closer and closer from year to year and is more and more fruitful in all fields. This strengthens us in the conviction that the relations will deepen further in full agreement with the resolutions of the party congresses and the agreements made on the highest level and that our countries will cooperate even more efficiently in solving the tasks of shaping the developed socialist society.

We wish you, dear comrades, the Communists, and all working people of the CSSR much success in further building socialism, best health, creative vigor and personal well-being.

MESSAGES ON SFRY, AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS

Greetings to Hasani

AU272053 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 May 86 pp 1-2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following congratulatory message to Sinan Hasani, the newly-elected president of the SFRY Presidium:

Esteemed Comrade Hasani:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council as well as on my own behalf. I convey to you most cordial greetings and congratulations on your election to the high office of president of the SFRY Presidium.

At the same time, I seize the opportunity to affirm the conviction that the trusting relationship of firm friendship and overall cooperation between our states will be steadily deepened and consolidated for the benefit of the people, of social progress, and socialism, fully in the spirit of the agreements concluded last October during my visit to your country.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Hasani, creative energy in your responsible activity and I wish the friendly peoples of Yugoslavia new successes in their country's socialist development.

Telegram to Waldheim

LD091624 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has conveyed a congratulatory telegram to Dr. Kurt Waldheim on his election as president of the Republic of Austria. It says: "I am glad to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the high level of the traditionally friendly, goodneighborly relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Austria. The continuation of this exemplary cooperation and of the trusting dialogue is in our mutual interest and encourages all those to whom peace and cooperation in Europe are dear."

KURT HAGER RECEIVES PZPR SECRETARY SWIRGON

AU040815 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May-1 Jun 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Waldemar Swirgon, PZPR Central Committee secretary, for a talk on Friday [30 May]. Both partners in the talk stated that the mutual implementation of cultural days this year is of geat significance for further deepening the cultural cooperation of both fraternally allied states and peoples.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA MEETS WITH DEPUTY MINISTER

AU040847 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 86 p 5

[Text] Managua (ADN) -- On Tuesday [13 May] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega received GDR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Bernhard Neugebauer for a friendly talk in his official residence in Managua. Bernhard Neugebauer conveyed the fraternal greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were cordially returned by Daniel Ortega. During the exchange of opinions about the international situation and the possibilities for further developing bilateral relations, President Ortega expressed his high appreciation for the GDR's active peace policy and its solidarity with Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan people feel this solidarity in many ways and are encouraged in their steadfast attitude in defending the Sandinist revolution. Concerning the conflict-laden situation in Central America Daniel Ortega said that peaceful solutions require a renunciation of outside interference. Nicaragua is passionately interested in peace agreements, but they must not be directed against the country's legitimate security interests, Ortega stated. Bernhard Neugebauer explained the GDR's peace policy, which was confirmed at the 11th SED Party Congress. It includes concern about peace in Central America and firm solidarity with Nicaragua. The GDR categorically rejects any aggressive attitude toward the Nicaraguan people. It supports the many political activities of Nicaragua and other progressive forces in the region aimed at a lasting peace in this region.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GORBACHEV

Comments on Industrial Methods

LD091443 Budapest MTI in English 1413 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) -- Prior to the workers' rally at the Csepel machine tool factory, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and his hosts held an informal conversation, during which Mikhail Gorbachev raised a number of questions concerning not only the factory, but also the whole of the Hungarian industry and possibilities for cooperation.

He pointed out, "It is my standing concern why we have been unable so far to make adequate use of the real advantages inherent in socialism, as regards, for instance, the dynamism of technical development, or the ever fuller utilization of working hours." He added, "The CPSU Political Committee considered the paramount importance of the machine industry in the development of production when it adopted a large-scale programme on the renewal of the branch. [quotation marks as received]

In relation to the institution of company councils in Hungary, the general secretary showed great interest in the Csepel experience with the introduction of this new form of management. He attentively listened to a report which revealed that both the members of the company councils and economic managers still have much to learn about the role of real decision-making related to the exercise of proprietor's rights, in order that the company could take good advantage of the possibilities offered by this management firm during its long-term development.

The parties to the informal exchange of views, which lasted far longer than planned, returned to one subject from time to time: How would it be possible to increase the efficiency of cooperation and extensively introduce new forms of joint work, production specialization and the formation of joint companies at the Csepel factory, with the Soviet partners and in the countries of the socialist community in general.

MSZMP Spokesman on Visit

LD101231 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The spokesman of the MSZMP [unnamed] has evaluated as extremely successful the 2-day visit of Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary. He stated that Mikhail Gorbachev showed great interest in the Hungarian experiences and understands well the path pursued by Hungary. In the course of the discussions, the sides showed a great deal of understanding also in those cases in which the two countries employ different solutions. The MSZMP spokesman stated that the two parties' endeavors coincide, and confidence is mutual, while the method of thinking and approaching problems are identical or similar.

JOINT SPACE RESEARCH EFFORTS WITH USSR LAUDED

LD061352 Budapest MTI in English 1224 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI) -- In April 1967 the socialist countries, including Hungary, founded their joint space research organization, Intercosmos, which has since become instrumental in the peaceful uses of outer space.

As Professor Vladlen Vereschetin, vice-president of the Intercosmos Council, stressed, the Hungarian scientists have contributed a great deal to this work.

The joint spaceflight six years ago marked an outstanding stage in Soviet-Hungarian space cooperation. During the venture, Valery Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas carried out a number of experiments, mainly medico-biological and technological, which were prepared by Hungarian scientists.

Under the entirely Hungarian "Sphere-M" experiment, various regions of earth, mainly Hungary, were photographed. The "oceanology" test was designed to monitor the world's oceans, the device called "batalon" was used to test the working capacity of cosmonauts, and under the "interferon" test the development of interferon amid weightlessness was examined.

Hungarian scientists carried out two technological experiments with the help of the Soviet "splav" and "crystal" devices. The aim was to create special alloys and grow crystals which do not exist in terrestrial circumstances.

The Central Physical Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences acted as the centre for part of the research schemes included in the programme for the study of the Venus and Halley's comets.

A few important devices of the probe, such as part of the television, data collecting and processing systems, were made in Hungary, including "Tunde" which measured cosmic solar radiation and the intensive radiation registered in the proximity of Halley's Comet.

Space research cooperation is of concern not only to a narrow circle of scientists, but it is also useful for the whole of the national economy.

FALUVEGI, TU'S NAGY INTERVIEWED ON JOINT MEETING

AU140749 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR Hirlap in Hungarian on 26 April on pages 1, 3, 4 carries a 4,400-word interview given by Deputy Premier Faluvegi and Trade Union National Council Secretary Sandor Nagy to MAGYAR HIRLAP deputy editor in chief Laszlo Diosdi entitled: "The Social Conditions of a More Efficient Work -- Interview With Deputy Premier Jalis Faluvegi and TU National council Secretary Sandor Nagy."

The interview, following the meeting between the leaders of government and of the trade union on 24 April, deals with the proposals and suggestions made by the trade union leaders to the government based on the decisions of the industrial branches' congresses and of the 25th congress of the Hungarian trade unions. Asked about these suggestions and the way the government received them, Faluvegi points out that "The dialogue between the government and the trade unions is regular" and the proposals made by the trade union are analyzed by all themembers of the government and "are integrated in the government's work plan." Faluvegi announced the government's decision to hold regular annual joint meetings and to "examine the level of implementation of the above-mentioned suggestions."

Nagy stressed that the cooperation between the government and the trade unions "is harmonious and constructive but not free of debates, which is only natural." Nagy also praised the government's intention to solve all the problems in the best way possible.

The trade union secretary considers the set of proposals submitted to the government as "a true reflection of the social reality of our current society" and "a reflection of the entire trade union elections."

Regarding wages, Nagy is quoted as saying that "It is only natural that we evaluated mainly the demands and the government evaluated the limits in the implementation of these demands."

Analyzing the current economic situation and the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Faluvegi deals with the need to introduce "additional measures" to help the economy move in the right direction. These measures are meant to encourage export and to maintain domestic investments within "adequate framework." Faluvegi also expressed his appreciation for the fact that there is an agreement between the government and the trade unions concerning the necessity of these measures. He is also quoted on the importance of the enterprise councils' analyzing their 5-year plans and their tasks in finding the right ways to accelerate production and efficiency.

Dealing with these additional measures, Nagy expressed the need to create a right proportion between encouraging and restricting measures as well as the need to refrain from restriciting the activity of collectives that are performing well and are capable of development.

Another main issue discussed during the interview is the connection between wages and prices, the need to encourage wage increases based on actual performance and the dangers inherent in wage increases which are not covered by adequate performance. The interviewees fully agree with these requirements and both quote the communique issued at the conclusion of the meeting as proof of their agreement.

The last two issues mentioned in the interview are the need to strengthen work discipline through "a series of measures aimed at helping those who are willing to carry out honest work and thus earn more," and certain concrete proposals made by the trade unions for dealing with social problems and tensions as well as the financial possibilities of tackling the most urgent needs. Faluvegi is quoted as saying that "The government recognizes the sensitivity of social tensions" and is determined to do its utmost to improve the living and working conditions of groups of people who are most in need.

JUHAR HOLDS TRADE TALKS WITH FRG'S BANGEMANN

LD102059 Budapest MTI in English 1953 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Bonn, June 10 (MTI) -- Zoltan Juhar, Hungarian minister of internal trade, held talks on the development of tourism in the FRG. The parties were of the opinion that there are good prospects for this year's bilateral tourism.

Zoltan Juhar also conducted talks with leading officials of Quelle, Adidas and Triumph on the possibilities for production cooperation to promote Hungarian consumer goods import. He also met the managers of Set-Itt electronic company. Skala-Coop and Sel-Itt signed a preliminary agreement on the delivery of FRG spare parts for colour tv sets that are to be assembled in Hungary. The two company are to establish a joint venture.

Martin Bangemann, FRG minister of economics, met Zoltan Juhar on Tuesday. The parties discussed the development of bilateral economic relations, with particular attention to tourism and cooperation.

POPULATION CONSUMPTION TO INCREASE IN 5 YEARS

AU251400 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 May 86 p 1

[MTI report: "Population Consumption To Increase 8-10 Percent in 5 Years -- Guidelines on the Tasks of Domestic Trade"]

[Text] The Domestic Trade Ministry has worked out and published the guidelines that outline the most important tasks facing the trade and catering sectors in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

According to the calculations, population consumption in the coming 5 years will increase at a somewhat more accelerated pace than in the period between 1980-85, by an annual 1.5-2 percent in comparable prices, a total of 8-10 percent in 5 years. Subsequently, the retail trade turnover will increase by 9 percent in 5 years. Trade counts on no increase in the turnover of clothing articles, a 4.7 percent increase in the turnover of food and beverages, and a 15.3 percent increase in the turnover of mixed industrial goods, a percentage considerably exceeding the average.

The proportion of the state and cooperative commerce and catering is not expected to change until the end of the plan period but the producers will take a greater share than before in direct sales. The private retail trade turnover will also increase faster than the average.

NEW COMMITTEE TO AID RIVER BARRAGE SYSTEM

AU041215 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 May 86 p 5

[Text] A coordination committee made up of council, building, water management, land management office, public health, and other experts was established in Komarom on 27 May in order to aid in the implementation of the Bos-Nagymaros river barrage system construction according to the plan. The task of the committee is to analyze and give an opinion on the Komarom County sector's plan for the river barrage system, to follow the preparations for the construction, and to organize and direct the implementation of council tasks in the course of the construction work.

At its founding session, the committee reviewed the situation of the work in this large-scale investment project concerning the Komarom County. The committee concluded with satisfaction that the flood defense buttresses of the Danube bank are adequately reinforced in the whole area and a new embankment is being built at Szony. The committee evaluated the measures taken at the industrial plants along the Danube and the measures taken for safeguarding Esztergom and its surroundings as satisfactory. It was stated as a favorable fact that, as a result of the utilization of the river barrage system, the county will get several industrial and community water sources.

The committee approved the continuation of archeological projects which have led so far to several valuable finds. It was appreciated that several elements of the plans were modified and rationalized on the basis of the proposals submitted at the public debates connected with the river barrage system and the committee drew attention to the fact that there are still many adjustments to be made according to the proposls. As they said, the populace was very pleased that the proposals made by the population experts reevaluated the size of the area to be expropriated for construction purposes and thus, smaller areas than planned will be needed for construction purposes in several places.

The coordination committee to a great extent agreed with the establishment of the so-called observation points to supervise the construction of the planned sewage water purifier plants in Komarom, Esztergom, Tatabanya, and Oroszlany, but it stressed that it must be demanded that the industrial enterprises refrain from pumping untreated waste water into the Danube. This demand must be reinforced also through a considerable increase in the fines to be paid by those who do not conform to regulations.

PAL VISITS MINORITY FEDERATIONS' HEADQUARTERS

AU041359 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 May 86 p 5

[Text] Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to the headquarters of the minority federations in Hungary in Budapest on 21 May and held an informal and friendly exchange of views with the chairman and general secretaries of the democratic federations of Yugoslavs, Germans, Romanians, and Slovakians in Hungary.

He listened to information on the organizational and public education activity of the minorities, on the particular tasks and problems of minority education, and on experiences of coexistence and cooperation between the Hungarian and the minority population. The heads of the minority federations stressed that the various nationalities of our common fatherland appreciate the conscious efforts of the MSZMP and of the state and public organizations to ensure an increasing fulfillment of the possibilities connected with their status as national minorities in addition to their equality before the law as citizens. They pointed out that the federations' bodies are fulfilling a constructive role in the public life of the settlement, counties, and of the country.

In his answer, Lenard Pal conveyed the greetings and good wishes of the leading bodies of the MSZMP. He said that the party stands and works on the principled basis of the Leninist policy on nationalities, its practice does not depend on the numbers of the minority population, and it is not subject to prosperity and tactical changes.

There are no unsolved fundamental questions connected with the nationalities living and working in the Hungarian People's Republic. The federations of minorities responsibly represent the particular interests of the minorities and successfully fulfill their social role.

The minorities can better identify with the cause of socialism if they know that the assertion of their particular characteristics and the possibility of fostering their relations with the nations of their own mother tongue are assured. The national minorities living n Hungary -- in the same way as the Hungarian nationals living in the neighboring countries -- are loyal citizens of their country. The fact that their mother tongue, traditions, kinship, and other factors also connect them with peoples that speak the same language does not change this loyalty. We regard this double connection as natural and we recognize and support it, stressed the secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

In conclusion, Pal wished the heads and activists of the federation of minorities success in their activity to implement the tasks determined by their congress.

ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AU251412 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 May 86 p 9

[MTI report: "For a Cleaner Air and for the Elimination of Dangerous Wastes -- Almost 2 Billion Forints for 221 Investment Projects -- Considerable Support from the Environmental Protection Fund"]

[Text] A press conference was held at the headquarters of the National Environmental and Nature Protection Office on 21 May on the basic principles of allocations to be given from the Environmental Protection Fund, on the environmental protection investment projects that were financially assisted in the past plan period, and on the goals in need of support in the coming plan period. As stated at the press conference, the fund made up of environmental protection fines and budget allocations is used primarily to support investments aimed at reducing the level of air pollution and halting the penetration of dangerous wastes into the environment as well as to facilitate the prevention of pollution. Almost 1.8 billion forints have been allocated for 221 environmental protection investment projects in the past 5 years.

The enterprises interested in the power station filter program received a large share of the fund in the past plan period. Thanks to the 18 electrofilters installed in the Sajto Valley power stations, some 100,000 metric tons of solid pollutants do not get into the air annually. A much greater allocation than usual -- 70 million forints making up 50 percent of the entire investment project -- was given to the Alloy Factory in Salgotarjan, where a French dust-filtering installation was put into operation to avoid the harmful effects of the arc-furnace on the workers' health.

In allocating the funds, particular stress was put on the protection of the Balaton Lake area: more than 100 million forints were allocated for the 23 investment projects aimed at protecting the lake's environment. The Hajdusag industrial works received an 85-million-forint allocation for the establishment of a dangerous waste-storage facility. Allocations from the fund were also given to the Szeged Salami factory for its organic waste utilization technology, to the Domsod agricultural production cooperative for its biological gas production installations, to the Hiteka enterprise for the development of its air pollution measuring instruments, and to the Traffic Directorate for the purchase of various smoke, carbon monoxide, and noise-detecting instruments. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we can allocate much larger sums than previously -- 5.5-6 billion forints -- on investment projects. Out of this, 3 billion forints are from budget allocations and the rest comes from various fines.

In harmony with the environmental protection goals, we wish to concentrate the allocations on reducing the air pollution of the most threatened areas and to handling and eliminating the dangerous waste materials. The fund is assisting the inter-sector action program for air purity protection affecting 60 enterprises with 1.5 billion forints. The final goal of the program is to reduce the amount of polluting materials that get into the air by more than 30 percent by the end of the plan period. The fund is also allocating considerable sums for the implementation of action programs connected with the dangerous waste materials. In the course of the current plan period, the fund will contribute to the construction of two waste-material burners; the construction of the Dorog furnace has already begun -- a non-refundable amount of 450 million forints is allocated to this 1.5 billion forint investment project --, and the location of the other waste-incinerating plant will be decided upon after thorough environmental and economic analayses

JARUZELSKI GREETS CSSR LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU261003 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 86 pp 1, 5

[Text of message from PZPR First Secretary and State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner to CSSR counterparts on national day]

[Text] To comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, in Prague:

Dear comrades: On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the PPR we sent friendly greetings and best wishes to the CPCZ Central Committee, to you, and through you to the fraternal CSSR people on the occasion of your national day -- the 41st anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Arms.

The historic achievements of socialist construction in the CSSR, and comprehensive political, social, and material progress of the Czechoslovak working people, the consolidation and development of your socialist country, and its constantly increasing authority in the international community deserve real respect and praise. The program for the CSSR's further comprehensive development, which was drawn up by the 17th CPCZ Congress for the present 5-year period and up to the year 2000 and which is bases on achievements to date and on your country's real potential, expresses the Czechoslovak people's vital interests, wishes, and aspirations.

We are greatly pleased that the traditional and comprehensive cooperation between the PPR and the CSSR, between our Marxist-Leninist parties, and between our neighborly peoples continues to develop favorably and to achieve an even higher level. Our close cooperation, which is based on principles of socialist internationalism, is serves well our countries and people and further consolidates of the unity of the socialist community countries within the framework of the political-defensive Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

Poland and Czechoslovakia, as well as other socialist countries, continue to oppose the imperialist policy of escalated tension and the arms race and make joint efforts to strengthen security and peace and return to detente and equitable international cooperation. In particular, we view the implementation of the Soviet peace proposals as a real opportunity to free the world from the threat of nuclear annihilation. In line with the CSCE principles, our two countires resolutely oppose the attempts to undermine the territorial and political facts established in Europe as a result of World War II.

Dear comrades: On your national day we send the fraternal Czechoslovak peoples and you our cordial wishes for further successes in socialist construction and in accomplishing your important tasks for the good of your fatherland and the cause of peace and socialism.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA DETAILED

AU061501 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May 86 p 6

["Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic Up to the Year 2000"]

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the PPR, signed in Warsaw on 27 May a Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the PPR Up to the Year 2000.

The document proceeds from the conclusions of the economic consultation of the CEMA member-states on the highest level, from the recommendations adopted at CEMA sessions, from the long-term target programs of cooperation among the CEMA member-states, from the economic and scientific-technical potential of the two states, from the achieved state of the mutual development of economic and scientific-technical relations, and from the actual conditions needed for the transition to a new, qualitatively higher stage of cooperation.

The program is the starting point for long-term coordination of the economic policy of the CSSR and the PPR in tackling tasks such as the acceleration of scientific-technical development, the realization of the strategy of structural changes, and other matters. It creates prerequisites for Czechoslovak-Polish goods, exchange, based, above all, on the division of labor to overtake the growth of the national income.

The program envisages that, in connection with the perfection of systems of management and planning, the forms of mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation will also be perfected.

The program envisages the deepening of the specialization and cooperation of production in selected spheres of the two states' national economies and the development of higher forms of cooperation involving research, development, and production, including the creation of economic prerequisites for founding joint ventures.

One envisages the expansion of cooperation in the development and introduction of modern technologies and facilities for production intensification and for raising the labor productivity. Great attention is paid to the efficient utilization of fuels, energy, raw and other materials in selected branches of production, with the aim of achieving the greatest possible economic effect. Cooperation in the protection and improvement of the environment will be deepened. The two sides will pay comprehensive attention to the development of cooperation between regions, twinned cities, and enterprises located close to the border in the two countries.

Long-term scientific-technical policy in the key spheres will be coordinated, and a gradual transition to a comprehensive solution of socially important development programs will be carried out. The utilization of the scientific-technical potential of the CSSR and the PPR is envisaged, with the aim of putting an end to useless duplication and of making coordinated use of the results of world scientific-technical progress, including a joint procurement of patents and licenses and the perfection of cooperation in the sphere of standardization and metrology.

Taking into account the aforementioned basic objectives, the document puts particular emphasis on scientific-technical cooperation, which is the foundation of other forms of cooperation, especially of production specialization and cooperation.

Scientific-technical cooperation will be oriented toward tne realization of technically advanced solutions for products and technologies, especially in the following spheres:

-- In cutting open and extracting deep deposits of bituminous coal, particularly under extreme conditions, and in developing high-performance mining machinery;

-- In developing electronics, with particular emphasis on microelectronics, including the development of selected technological and testing equipment and special chemical, metal, and other materials for microelectronics; the development of modern semiconductor components, integrated circuits and microprocessors with a high degree of integration; the development and construction of color television screens and electronic consumer goods with the objective of starting their specialized production; the development of communications systems utilizing optoelectronics and of unified instrument systems for communications technology and digital transmission of information, including transmission via satellite;

-- The development of machining centers and flexible production systems; the development of integrated production sectors; the development of hydraulic, electrotechnical, electronic components and set-ups for digitally controlled machines, and of automated machinery and equipment for the combined machining of components, including the automation of interoperational transportation;

-- The development of robots and handling devices for various types of operations, including planning robotized technological worksites;

-- The development of a new generation of products in the sphere of chemical specialities [small-volume chemistry] selected products of organic synthesis, selected chemical technologies and biotechnologies.

Extensive cooperation is envisaged in agriculture. Joint endeavors will be concentrated on the development of new, high-yield hybrids of selected types of agricultural staples and high-utility farm animals; on the production of industrial fodder; on the perfection of the agricultural sector's technical equipment; and the utilization of biotechnologies in selected agricultural sectors and the foodstuff industry.

The two sides will strive for the assertion, within the sphere of scientific research, of progressive forms of cooperation in the full development cycle, from development all the way to production and use, and to have the achieved results utilized in practice to the maximum extent and in the shortest possible time.

The engineering and electrotechnical industries continue to be regarded as the main sphere of industrial cooperation. The starting point for the development of cooperation in this sphere will be, to an ever increasing extent, joint solutions of a scientific-technical nature, on the basis of which one will deepen and expand the specialization and cooperation of the production of components, set-ups, and finished products, a matter that will manifest itself in the faster development of the exchange of goods.

Division of labor will be concentrated, in particular, on advance production branches and products contributing to raising substantially the social productivity of labor in the national economies of the two countries.

This, in particular, will comprise cooperation in the production of industrial robots and handling devices on the basis of specialization and cooperation in manufactured parts, joint work on construction and technology for the production of driving modules and control systems, and the development of the specialization of production of the components basis for electronics and microelectronics, which would ensure satisfying the needs of the two countries and eliminate duplication of production. The division of labor in the computer production, particularly of peripheral equipment and automation elements, will be deepened. Production specialization and cooperation in consumer electronics will be expanded; the already existing and tried and tested joint production of radiorecorders will continue; cooperation in the production of color television sets will be expanded; and cooperation in the production of audiovisual technology is being contemplated.

The extensive cooperation in the production of heavy tractors, including joint planning of their technical development, will continue. This cooperation is one of the biggest types of production cooperation within the CEMA framework.

The two sides will pay great attention to developing of automobile accessories in line with the needs of the two countries and on the basis of latest technical solutions, including production of parts and systems for the automobile industry.

In view of the extent of coal extraction in the CSSR and the PPR, the long-term program envisages the expansion of cooperation in the production of mining machinery and equipment for the extraction of brown coal. In addition, cooperation will be expanded in the production of machinery and equipment for industry, especially of power engineering, metallurgical equipment, equipment for the chemical industry, pneumatics, machine tools, construction machinery, and machinery and equipment for the textile and footwear industries. Cooperation in the production of wheeled vehicles and other railroad transportation equipment will continue.

The traditional cooperation in ensuring needs for selected important raw and other materials, fuels, and chemical products will continue.

The mutual exchange of goods will be expanded with the aim of better satisfying the needs of the two countries and reducing the dependence on imports from the capitalist states.

One envisages a further development in the cooperation of the regions located close to the two countries' border.

Measures are incorporated in the long-term program that ensure its realization. It is stated that tasks will be ensured within the framework of the coordination of the national economic plans for the appropriate 5-year periods. Equally, the plans for scientific-technical cooperation for the appropriate 5-year periods will be subject to coordinations. The commitments arising from these coordination deliberations will be projected into the long-term trade agreements and annual protocols on the mutual exchange of goods concluded between the CSSR and the PPR. The integral part of the entire system of realizing the program are the intergovernmental agreements and the agreements concluded between ministries on cooperation and specialization in production, and eventually the direct agreements between enterprises and institutes.

The corresponding measures for ensuring the realization of the main directions of cooperation contained in the long-term program will be agreed on the level of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and the realization of the adopted measures will be regularly checked on the basis of specific diagrams worked out for the appropriate 5-year periods.

The long-term program is an open-ended document which will be updated according to need, which goes into effect on the day of its signing, and which is valid until 31 December 2000.

NICU CEAUSESCU HEADS YOUTH DELEGATION IN WARSAW

LD102203 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 10: The definition of principles of cooperation and the exchange of experiences in solving problems of Polish and Romanian youth is the main goal of a several-day visit to Poland by a delegation of the Union of Communist Youth (UTC).

It arrived at the invitation from the Commission for Joint International Contacts of Polish Unions of Youth and Students. The delegation is headed by alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party CC and First Secretary of the UTC CC Nicu Ceausescu.

On the first day of their visit, June 10, the head of the delegation, who in keeping with the UTC statute and Romania's state laws also performs the function of the minister for youth problems, met Minister Aleksander Kwasniewski. The Polish minister acquainted Romanian guests with key problems of Polish Youth.

ORZECHOWSKI'S TALKS IN MALTA REPORTED

AU232025 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 May 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] PAP -- On Wednesday [7 May], the first day of his visit to the Republic of Malta, PPR Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski spoke with Alex Sceberras Trigona, the head of Maltese diplomacy, about current problems in the international situation.

Both interlocutors stressed, among other things, the close connection between European security on the one hand, and security in the Mediterranean on the other. Poland, M. Orzechowski said, appreciates Malta's policy of active neutrality.

On the same day Minister M. Orzechowski, who arrived in Malta following the end of his Egyptian visit, paid a visit to Daniel Micallef, president of the House of Representatives, who highlighted the Maltese Parliament's keen interest in developing relations with the PPR Sejm.

On Wednesday evening, Minister Orzechowski visited Maltese Premier Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici and held a long and businesslike talk with him.

The first visit by a Polish foreign minister to Malta in the 15-year old history of Polish-Maltese relations began on Wednesday morning with a ceremony on Freedom Hill -- Minister Orzechowski, accompanied by the Polish delegation and members of the Maltese Government, laid a wreath at a monument erected in 1979 when the last British soldier left Malta 15 years after Malta's independence. The local NATO base was closed in that year.

Minister Orzechowski laid flowers at the former British Royal Navy cemetry in Kalkara, where eight Polish airmen who died during World War II are buried.

In the speech he gave during a reception in his honor M. Orzechowski spoke about this joint struggle by the Poles and Maltese and by all participants in the battle against fascism.

My visit, he stressed, confirms the importance that the PPR Government attaches to relations with the Republic of Malta. We highly value your country's peaceful policy, its energetic activity, and its significant role in the CSCE process. We acknowledge the Maltese Government's efforts to change the Mediterranean region into a zone of lasting peace and cooperation. These have been particularly obvious in connection with the U.S. armed aggression against Libya.

M. Orzechowski said that right now the development of the situation cannot fill one with optimism, and that the hopes aroused by the Geneva summit are subsiding. Poland and its allies, he said, are not sparing their strength in defending peace, having made a series of peace initiatives. We support the bold and far-sighted Soviet initiatives, which are designed to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of this century and considerably reduce, step-by-step, armed forces and armaments in the whole of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Poland supports the concept of nuclear-free zones and zones free of chemical weapons in Europe. It is unchangingly in favor of continuing and consolidating the CSCE process.

During Wednesday's talks with Maltese Foreign Minister Sceberras Trigona, M. Orzechowski said that Poland shares Malta's view concerning a solution to the Middle East conflict in a way that takes into account the interests of all states and peoples there. Poland regards it as expedient to convene an international conference with equal participation by all relevant parties, including the PLO.

Minister Trigona said during his talks with Minister Orzechowski and reiterated in his speech at the reception that Malta's foreign activity policy is based on active neutrality and activity aimed at disarmament, greater security and peace, and economic justice. He said with regret that, because of the negative stance of the United States, the recent Maltese initiatives to reduce the tension in the Mediterranean have not brought any results. Malta will continue these initiatives.

Minister Trigona expressed confidence in and support for the Soviet initiatives concerning both nuclear and conventional disarmament and Mediterranean security.

As far as the CSCE process is concerned, Malta believes that the security and confidence-building measures adopted at the Stockholm conference should also be applied to the Mediterranean in an appropriate form and at the appropriate time.

During the talks with his Maltese colleague, Minister Orzechowski pointed out the important detente-boosting role played by Malta in the CSCE process.

SOLIDARITY HOLDS MEETING ON BUJAK DETAINMENT

AU110840 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0802 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] According to workers' leader Lech Walesa, the underground leadership of Solidarity held a meeting last Friday [6 June] to discuss actions after the detainment of underground leader Bujak.

As Walesa stated in a telephone conversation from Gdansk, he signed a declaration by the underground leadership in which Bujak's "struggle for the rights of the citizens and workers" was stressed.

The workers' leader did not say whether he participated in the meeting.

PAP CRITICIZES U.S. ROLE PRIOR TO MARTIAL LAW

LD100427 Warsaw PAP in English 2355 GMT 9 Jun 86

["U.S. Hypocrisy" by Boleslaw Zamczewski -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 9 -- What government spokesman Jerzy Urban disclosed to foreign journalists here, by quoting information coming [as received] Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak made a world-wide press sensation. And, although the tone of numerous enunications is largely diversified, all but a few agree in their opinions on basic fact, that is, that the U.S. intelligence had its agent at an important headquarter-level institution, at so important a post, and on top of this, at such a crucial moment for Poland of 1981, puts Washington in a most ambiguous position.

They could, but they did not do anything to warn Solidarnosc confrontation--oriented extreme against an inevitable counter-action of the authorities. They were able to prevent this, but did not even wag their finger to bring to a nought the situation which they later condemned, and made insincere crocodile tears pour.

The basic question is, why did they do like this? The answer is obvious. Their desire was that the worst would come to the worst in Poland. They were calculating that imposition of martial law would lead to fratricidial fighting, dreaming of the involvement of other countries, and turning Poland into a hotbed of civil war. Such as the variant of developments that suited the U.S. egoistic interests. This is why press to confrontation Solidarnosc suited them so well.

Principles determining relations and behaviour among those, who are governed by the set of moral values accepted by all the honest people, proved to be improper just when the U.S. interest was at stake, and demanded that -- let us say it once again -- Poland fell victim to a total catastrophe. . .

The case of agent Kuklinski in this context teaches us another perfect lesson of properly perceiving and making conclusions in assessing those, who mastering their hypocrisy, do not know, neither recognize any limits nor loyalty towards others, when ones interest is at stake.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM 7 JUNE

Jaruzelski Opens Session

LD071408 Warsaw PAP in English 0849 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 7: Wojciech Jaruzelski opened the 26th PUWP CC plenary session here today, scheduled to review documents for the 10th party congress.

The PUWP CC first secretary recalled that the congress is three weeks away, and that delegates to the congress have already been elected. He also pointed to particular significance of the current plenum in the entirety of preparations for the congress.

PUWP CC Secretary Henryk Bednarski presented the draft PUWP programme to the Central Committee members. The document has been altered and worked out on the basis of the comprehensive discussion in the party and society, carried out as part of the pre-congress campaign.

Political Bureau Alternate Member, PUWP CC Secretary Jan Glowcyzk in turn presented a draft report from Central Committee activities and from the implementation of resolutions passed by the 9th extraordinary congress of the PUWP.

The draft has been worked out by group no 4 of the congress commission.

Political Bureau Alternate Member, PUWP CC Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzysczak presented the proposed detailed supplements and amendments to the PUWP statute.

Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski presented the proposed draft resolution of the 10th congress.

Bednarski Speaks

LD072103 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Speech by Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Henryk Bednarski on the PZPR Draft Program at the 26th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee on 7 June -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades, the congress commission team set up to elaborate a draft of the party program today presents to the Central Committee another version of the documents, this time amended and prepared on the basis of the results of the party and public discussion launched in February this year, which in practice has been going on continuously right to this day.

Contrary to the expectations of skeptics, who proclaimed that the discussion of the draft program would demonstrate declining interest in ideology in the party, the debate on this document turned out to be lively and genuine and made a great practical contribution to the new version of the draft. Some even tend to ascribe to the discussion proceeding in that manner no less significance than the very program itself. We assess the discussion as a significant political and ideological event. It could even be said that its standing is indeed comparable to the significance of the program document. The discussion has left an important mark of essential values in the life of our party. It stimulated the primary party organizations in every milieu into thinking in terms of the future of the whole community, vocational group, institution, or enterprise.

It made it possible to define more clearly the hierarchy of objectives for which we have to strive in Poland during the next 5 years, and it illustrated the none-too-easy conditions for their achievement. It also emphasized more strongly the awareness of challenges which we face as a society.

The discussion not only effectively inspired the party to think about the program. At the same time it presented a characteristic picture of the party's ideological state. It showed the areas of conscious unity around fundamental matters and also revealed certain weaknesses which we should not hide, usually resulting from an inadequate conviction about the necessary agreement on meeting needs through material means. Sometimes, wishful thinking of a different sort also appeared when exaggerated hopes were spread and excessive faith in the strength of the program's terms was expressed, in the hope that the registration of very ambitious intentions in it would automatically and measurably aid in the struggle with the complex matter of reality.

Finally, the program is a concrete stimulus for party social sciences. Questions of a theoretical nature which Marxist theoreticians were not in a position to answer in a totally satisfactory way showed up during the discussions. This concerned, for example, the concretization of criteria for the advancement of socialist transformations adapted to Polish conditions, the development of concepts of national conditions for the building of socialism in our country, and theories on the transformation of a state of proletarian dictatorship into a national one.

The discussion about the draft program had, in fact, an unprecedented range. It can, in truth, be compared with the party debate 4 years ago on the subject of the declaration: What Are We Fighting For and Where Are We Headed. But this time, as a party, the effort we made was on a larger scale. The primary party organizations, in line with the plan, conducted two meetings on the subject of the program.

There were organizations which even devoted three successive meetings to this, not exhausting the subject in two. Approximately one million party members and candidates expressed an opinion on the program; 60 percent of these were workers and peasants. A total of 800,000 non-party people took part in open meetings of primary party organizations, of whom over 100,000 spoke. Someone might say that this is just a bloated set of statistics. Yes, but the figures in this case are eloquent, and the experiences of each of us here who participated in the meetings where the draft program was discussed bear witness to the high political temperature which accompanied the discussion. Outside the primary party organization meetings, the discussion took on many other forms: ideological conferences -- for instance, the successive draft chapters of the program were discussed at conferences in Gdansk, Katowice, Wroclaw, Lodz, Opole, Poznan, Krakow, and Warsaw -- and also meetings of representatives of various professional milieux and young people. Representatives of the Army, fraternal parties, trade unions, PRON, youth organizations, associations, and social organizations held inspired discussion on the draft program. What was the most important link in the debate on the draft program? Two questions move to the forefront. First, the view that the program is necessary and that we are politically and ideologically mature to carry out its elaboration was expressed. Second, it was acknowledged that the draft program takes in, on principle, all the most important spheres and problems which determine the possibilities, barriers, necessities, and challenges of our development in the next 15-20 years.

At the same time, a number of critical remarks and positions were voiced in the discussion about the content and form of the draft. The team carefully examined the achievements of the discussion, mainly contained, at this state, in materials and attitudes of pre-congress voivodship conferences. Naturally, we were not able to include everything suggested in the new draft.

There were controversial expectations; there were also proposals which did not adequately take into consideration the nature of the party program; these were as a rule too detailed. However, let us remember at the same time that it was demanded that the program be shorter and in its first draft. [as heard] The result of the discussion has been an inspiration. In its present form, the program highlights the most important links which will decide the nature of our policy in the forthcoming years. To begin with, there are two such questions: First, the need for acceleration of socioeconomic development, taking into consideration the fact that it will demand new thinking and acting in numerous spheres, where hitherto the mechanisms and style of operation did not guarantee an adequate trend toward widely based effectiveness; second, confirmation that the socialist renewal line of the ninth congress was provisional and did not end in the first part of the eighties, but continually maps out our line of operation, in which we are constantly seeking more successful solutions, the abandonment of routine and stagnation, and seeking blissful self-satisfaction. [sentence as heard] When we say the party is the same but different, we do not only refer to overcoming the pre-August weaknesses and ills, as First Secretary of the Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski said at recent Warsaw conferences.

We mean we always use the same means, principled in their Marxist-Leninist character, not the same means constantly changing as new conditions, new challenges, and new needs appear. The current version of the draft program includes precisely such a presentation of socialist renewal as a lasting zone in the policy of the PZPR. A wide explanation of the concept of socialist renewal was presented by the first secretary of the Central Committee yesterday in the course of the consultation, so I do not believe that I need to speak more extensively on this subject. Under the influence of the discussion, eight requirements were noted and specified in the draft, whose ever better satisfaction will be the main line of our policy in the period of the implementation of the program. Let me remind you that these concern the problems of housing, rational feeding of the nation, the comprehensive solution of the problem of national education, health protection, protection of the natural environment, improvement of the living conditions of war and labor veterans, the development and dissemination of culture, and the moral health of the society. An important change, not only in construction, is the reduction of the number of chapters dealing with the working class and with the countryside and agriculture have been integrated with the first and third chapters.

Following this line of thought, problems concerning the intelligentsia have also been transferred to the first chapter. The intention behind this structural change was, naturally not to diminish the subject of workers and peasants, but, on the contrary, to promote the topic of class in the first chapter. In the discussion, the following problems were often noted: The need for closer links between wages and results of work; the struggle against degeneration [as heard] in the private sector; the relation between the growth in individual and group consumption; progress in organizing the economy; the need for better use of democratic mechanisms; the nature of Poland's special features as regards the construction of socialism; and many other issues, which I could list at length and which have been introduced under the debate on the draft program. One can define the amendments to the draft program as follows: First of all, the present version is about 20 percent shorter than the previous one, as a result of tightening up the language and eliminating all the repetitious material. It is not by chance that I speak of superflous repetition since that which appeared between the first chapter and the following chapters were there because the first chapter expressed abstractly issues which were later spelled out and partially repeated in subsequent portions of the text.

Second, compared with the text published in February -- approximately, of course -- one-third of the draft is completely new, one-third has been extensively reedited, and one-third is earlier material.

Third and last, in accordance with points very frequently raised in the discussion, the aim was to improve the language of the draft. It was important to enrich the vocabulary, to shorten sentences, to express thoughts more clearly and precisely, to eliminate the habit of abusing certain concepts, and so forth.

Esteemed comrades, the draft PZPR Program presented to you is the result of extensive work, which began with the decision of the ninth extraordinary congress and is the result of discussions, consultation, and an extensive exchange of opinions. The draft did not arise in the peace of the inner office but was closely associated with practical life and its tempo and needs. It was created by numerous groups of people: The Commission for the Formulation of the Draft Program, working from the 4th to the 23d Central Committee plenum; the Central Committee's ideological Commission; and, during the last stage -- since the 23d plenum in December of last year -- the first team of the Congress Commission. The current version of the draft was created as the result of thousands of observations and postulates, presented in all milieux. In this way, the whole party, along with hundreds of thousands of non-party members, are, in essence, the creators of their draft program.

After its approval by the Central Committee, after the inclusion of amendments arising from today's discussion and any possible observations which you, comrades, may still wish to submit today in writing to the Ideological Department, we will convey the draft program to the delegates to the tenth congress in a way which will enable them to examine the document in advance and make appropriate preparations for the congress discussion. In accordance with the decision of the national delegates conference, the draft will also be received by the delegates to the ninth party congress. In 3 weeks time one of the commissions of the tenth congress, using postulates submitted by the delegates, will start work on the final version of the party program. That is when the final decisions on the issue will be made.

Esteemed comrades, in conclusion I would like to note that the draft program which we will submit to the congress arises directly from the ideopolitical achievements of the Central Committee; it is a form of synthesis of those achievements. The basis of the program is, after all, the line of socialist renewal which those gathered here have laid down and looked after following its implementation, the line whose confirmation in the draft program is our specific message to the Central Committee elected at the 10th PZPR Congress.

Thank you for your attention.

Glowczyk Address

LD071950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Speech by Jan Glowczyk, PZPR candidate Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at 26th PZPR Central Committee Plenum on 7 June in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the fourth team of the Congress Commission, which was entrusted with the task of preparing a report on the activity of the Central Committee and on the implementation of the resolution of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, presents a draft for accounting by the Central Committee for the tasks resulting from the resolution adopted at the ninth congress. The draft report also includes those party activities that did not directly ensue from the congress resolutions but were a consequence of the general line adopted at the congress, the line of socialist renewal. They were a creative application of this line in the complicated and changing balance of class forces in the country. External factors also had an influence on the implementation of resolutions, including imperialist propaganda aggression, economic restrictions, open and hidden support rendered to counterrevolutionary groups in Poland.

The team if conscious of the responsibility that it has been entrusted with. It flows as much from the historical significance of the ninth congress, as from the weight which the party gives to accounting, before itself and before society, for the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth congress. Statements in the precongress campaign indicating the need for a full and penetrating self-critical evaluation of the implementation of these resolutions at the forum of the tenth congress were, among others, witnesses to this. The principle was adopted that the report on the implementation of the resolution of the ninth congress should reply to the construction of that resolution. Such an arrangement allows reference to particular clauses in a clear and concrete way. In the second part, the report on the work of the Central Committee, the Politburo, the Secretariat of the Central Committee, and also the Commissions of the Central Committee was included. It constitutes an integral part of the document presented to the comrades aimed at presenting the methods and style of work of the Central Committee.

The team met four times at plenary meetings, and its presidium met twice. Members of the team also made individual observations. On behalf of the presidium, I thank all members of the team for successful and efficient cooperation.

Five more versions of draft report have been prepared. The team's concern was not only honest in the presentation and implementation of tasks contained in congress resolutions, but also, as much as possible, precisely formulated to closely reflect the sense of action, undertaken by the party, and define results in the political, social, and economic sphere.

In the draft report we have endeavored to show the degree of implementation of main objectives mapped out at the ninth congress, reconstruction of bonds among the party, working class, and community, strengthening of the party's role as a servant of the nation, leader in the community, and manager in the state. Overcoming of social crisis and its social consequences means the creation of political and legal mechanisms which would ensure the most successful realization the idea of democracy, and which would prevent the appearance of crisis signs in the socialist development of the country.

The draft statute amendments include two groups of issues; the first group includes supplements of the statute; they transpire from the need to consolidate the line of socialist renewal and reform coming from the resolution of the ninth congress, and numerous new solutions in the field of democratization of relations in the party, which have been tested in practice, and permanently have been incorporated into the party life. In this group of supplements it is proposed, even more strongly, to stress the class character of our party. Based on the resolutions of the 11th, 16th, and 19th plenums of the Central Committee, we must stress the vanguard leading role of the working class in the construction of socialism, the party being guided by workers' interests while setting up the program and objectives of socioeconomic development, and identification with it the aspirations of peasants and intelligentsia, development of their socialist awareness, and improvement of their ideological and political knowledge, concern for appropriate representation by workers and peasants in party ranks her authorities, and in the Sejm, peoples councils, and self-management organizations.

The introduction of entries serving the preservation of party links with society and the cooperation of Basic Party Organizations (POP) with nonparty members, enabling their wider participation in party life, has been proposed. The creation of worker consultation teams at party committees, with the participation of leading nonparty workers; the obligatory calling of POP open meetings at least once a year; entry into the party ranks, and open meetings are envisaged. The draft addenda to the statute aims also to make more precise the tasks and role of the POP's and of party members in the (PRON), in the People's Councils, in territorial state, economic and cooperative administration, and in raising the position of the self-management of residents and workforces.

It is also proposed to supplement or make more precise a series of entries concerning party personnel policy formulated by the 13th Central Committee plenum and particularly to define the role and tasks of party committees and organizations in its fulfillment. Bearing in mind the positive experiences and effects in the current congress campaign, approval of the introduction of systematic individual talks with party members and candidates as a permanent for of activity, which would have a universal character prior to the national precongress delegates' conference, appears expedient. In the current term of office, briefing and consultation meetings of the central party authorities have become a new form of the Central Committee work. It is proposed that this form should be adopted at every level of activity, serving the comprehensive discussion and consultation of various issues connected to the subject matter of committee plenary meetings and the discussion of matters resulting from their current activity.

A number of the proposed addenda are aimed at strengthening the ideopolitical and organizational cohesion of party ranks. This would be served by a more precise or new formulation of the entries concerning the procedure for admission and deletion of members, and for the administration of party penalties, and the consequent duties of party organization, committees, and party control commissions. In meeting halfway a common submission from party members, it is proposed to introduce in the statute entries concerning the honors system in the party as well as entries enabling old age and disability pensioners -- party members -- to fulfill their membership duties to the extent of their individual ability.

During the term of office, the Central Committee received numerous suggestions for the introduction of regulations concerning the functioning of party organizations in enterprises made up of many works and in combines, on housing estates, and in vocational enterprises.

In the course of preparatory work on the report, the team reached the conclusion that undeniable progress had been achieved in the implementation of every one of those objectives. In relation to the capabilities and conditions in which we have had to work, we could describe it as very significant. But in respect of the needs and public expectations, it is nonetheless insufficient. Therefore, in respect of individual tasks formulated at the ninth congress, the results are greatly varied. And it is those differences, as well as their causes, that we show in the draft report. The varied evaluation of the implementation of the ninth congress resolutions presented in the draft corresponds to party members' views on the matter expressed in the course of the precongress campaign. It is also confirmed by the results of polls recently conducted among party members. To the question: To what extent have the resolutions of the ninth congress been implemented, nearly 47 percent of those polled replied: To a significant extent. Forty-two percent thought that they had been implemented in part, and ten percent held the view that the resolutions had been implemented to a small extent. At the same time, more than two-thirds of those polled deemed that the Central Committee demonstrated great consistency in the implementation of the ninth congress resolutions. Among the causes of insufficient implementation of the process of social and economic reforms initiated by the ninth congress, the polled party members first listed insufficient labor discipline and second, economic restrictions imposed against Poland.

The results of studies presented testify to the fact that, among party members, there exists an equal consciousness of the enormous achievements as of the uneven degree of fulfillment of congress resolutions and also of the various objective and subjective causes of this state of affairs. As far as this is concerned, the opinion of the teams preparing the draft report does not deviate from the opinions most frequently expressed within the party.

In the introduction to the report, the spokesman drew attention to the objective causes of the insufficiently extensive and effective fulfillment of the resolutions of the ninth congress. They resulted above all, from negative external and internal conditions, which were impossible to predict 5 years ago. The effects of the economic restrictions, introduced in relation to our country by the United States and certain alies, must, in particular, be counted among them. They affected the creation of a series of barriers which, in an important way, impeded and complicated the implementation of the tasks set down by the ninth congress.

Nevertheless, we propose the expression of the opinion in the report that these objective causes were accompanied by subjective causes, which belong, in the first place, to the lack of persistence and consistency, insufficient initiative and activity to triumph over difficulties. These subjective causes imposed themselves on the objective conditions, making them even more difficult and complex.

In the draft report, the spokesman also draws attention to the fact that the initiative and energy in shaping forms of activity and program concepts were not always accompanied by persistence and consistency of activity.

They were frequently replaced by premature criticism of the adopted outlines, which often served to justify passivity, lack of persistence and effectiveness in bringing them to life. These factors constituted an important cause of shortcomings in the execution of the ninth congress resolutions.

Esteemed comrades, a separate part of the document that we are now discussing is a report on the work of the Central Committee, its executive bodies, and subject commissions.

It documents the magnitude of work done by the Central Committee in a period which was especially difficult but, at the same time, constituted a turning point in the history of the party and the socialist state. Including today's proceedings, the Central Committee met in 26 plenary sessions; every member of the Central Committee participated in the work of the subject commissions. The great majority of us combined the work in the Central Committee with holding other responsible party, state, and public offices. Every member of the Central Committee took part in a huge number of meetings with working people, with party and social aktivs. The Central Committee dealt with problems of fundamental significance for the life of the party and its role in the society. It worked out innovative forms of its own work, such as consultative meetings of Central Committee members or questionnaire consultations, enabling every Central Committee member to have real influence on the shape of resolutions that were passed and to exercise control over their implementation.

The executive bodies of the Central Committee also worked very hard. The Politburo held 196 sessions; the secretariat, 86. They examined matters of great importance for party activity and the functioning of the state.

The work of these bodies was characterized by collectivity, objectivity, and openness. A press communique was published after every sitting of the Politburo and extensive reports on the executive work of Central Committee bodies were presented at plenary meetings. The work of the Central Committee was characterized by continuity and was conducted in many forms. An important form of this work was the activity of the subject commissions, inspiring and controlling the fulfillment of party policy in all spheres of their functioning. The Central Committee, in accordance with the resolutions of the ninth congress, also appointed topic commissions. A commission to examine the circumstances of the facts and causes of social conflicts in the history of the Polish People's Republic was appointed at the third plenum. A commission to formulate a perspective program of the PZPR and a team to prepare a synthesis of the history of the Polish worker's movement were apointed at the fourth plenum. The commissions and the team realized the tasks imposed on them and presented the results of their work to the Central Committee.

The facts cited permit inclusion in the report, in the draft report, of the following conclusion: The style and system of work for the central party authorities which has been introduced in accordance with the intentions and decisions of the ninth congress has become, in itself, one of the most important guarantees of the proper functioning of Leninist norms of the party's internal life.

Esteemed comrades, on the basis of a profound and documented analysis of the party's activity in the period from the ninth extraordinary congress, an extensive document has arisen. It contains concise answers to the question of how the tasks set forth in the ninth congress resolutions were realized.

It is our belief that such detailed accounting is inevitable in view of the historic significance of the ninth congress, as well as the gravity of experience which the party gained in this period of activity. But even in a document as extensive as this, we were not able to present every problem and conditioning factor under which the implementation of the tasks contained in the resolutions took place. We leave this effort to party historians who will study thoroughly the complicated political, social and economic processes which took place in People's Poland between the ninth and tenth party congresses. In the opinion of the Congress Commission team, whose work I chaired, the draft report which has been presented to you, comrades, makes it possible to assess the work of the Central Committee and the entire party in implementing the ninth congress resolutions. It also makes it possible to draw conclusions for the future.

In this belief I have been authorized by the team to submit to you, comrades, a draft report on the work of the Central Committee and on the implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and to ask for your observations and approval.

Mokrzyszczak Speech

LD072130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Speech by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Central Committee secretary and Candidate Politburo member, at 26th PZPR Central Committee Plenum on 7 June in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, at today's primary session the Central Committee is to examine and pass onto the delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress draft addenda and amendments to the statute of our party. The materials which you, comrades, have received on the subject are the result of extensive and hard work by the team for the examination and preparation of proposals concerning addenda and changes to the statute set up within the Congress Commission by the 23d Central Committee plenum.

The statute is the fundamental document that defines the ideological, political, and organizational principles and norms of the party.

It regulates her internal life, and indicates mechanisms in the party's leadership over the community in the construction of socialism. The party, while wishing to lead as best as possible, and to be an example of democracy, gives an example of a good, contemporary, successful, and efficient operation, stays firmly faithful to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and must constantly seek new, and better forms and methods in its operation.

Changes in political and organizational statute rules are a natural process; they transpire from the assessment of situations in the party, its position in the community, operating conditions, and current and future program tasks.

Based on these premises our party has been improving the principles of the statute at almost all congresses, with the exception of the eighth. Changes in statutes have been also made by parties in socialist countries. The process of improving, and creation of new principles of intraparty life, including statute rules, has continued during the entire period since the ninth congress.

The new statute of our party, adopted at the ninth congress, has consolidated its Marxist-Leninist character, introduced many essential changes in the internal life of the party, raised the role, and the rank of basic party organizations, and the supreme position of elected party authorities. We have been introducing it in difficult social and political conditions. Practice has shown that the adopted principles have passed the test, and have been filled with concrete contents of operations, initiatives, and activity by the organizations, committees, and party members.

The party is regaining its strength, flexibility, and effectiveness in its functioning, its ability to lead in active environments and in society. It is strengthening the organizational competence of its ranks. The conclusions resulting from these positive transformations in the party after the ninth congress point to the need for further search for mechanisms and controls increasing the proficiency and effectiveness of party activity, democratizing relations within the party, and strengthening its ideological and political unity. Members of party aktivs, organizations, and committees gave expression to this many times.

Various proposals, observations, and opinions flowed into the Central Committee throughout its term of office, particularly during all intraparty campaigns, including the current congress campaign. They were registered, carefully examined and their authors informed promptly of the way in which they would be used. The Intraparty Commission also aquainted itself with them many times.

The obligation to improve the statute's entries was imposed on the Central Committee by delegates to the ninth extraordinary congress. In a special resolution, the congress placed us under the obligation to work out regulations for the election of delegates of the PZPR authorities and control bodies, based on the electoral principles contained in the statute. It arose with the participation of every party organization. Several times it was presented for consultation to the party aktivs of communes, towns, and workplaces and to delegates to the ninth congress. We formulated the adopted proposals collectively among members of the central party authorities at information and consultation meetings before the 13th and 15th Central Committee plenums.

The election rules, adopted by the national delegate conference in March 1984, in compliance with the wishes of the ninth congress, have become a constituent part of the PZPR statute. The solutions contained therein have introduced a number of clarifications and addendums to its entries, which made the election process in the party more democratic, while making it more disciplined. They made it possible to appoint to the party authorities and as delegates the best comrades who are devoted, experienced, and enjoy the genuine support and confidence of party members. Analyzing our experience, we can say that the principles of the rules have proved correct and been accepted in the party. In the course of the national conference, delegates submitted a number of proposals that would require changes in the statute. Adopting the election rules, the conference recommended that they be examined and, if necessary, taken into consideration in the preparation of documents for the 10th congress. These proposals and suggestions that have come in during the term of office indicate that some of the election principles should be undergoing improvement. All suggestions were examined by the Central Committee Intraparty Commission, which conveyed them to the Congress Commission Statute team. Our team began its work by familiarizing itself with these.

Comrades, the submitted proposals for addenda and amendments to the statute ensue from a comprehensive analysis of the functioning of party organizations and committees, from experiences resulting from practical application of statute regulations adopted by the ninth congress, as well as from solutions contained in the earlier statutes of our party and conclusions arising from study of theoretical achievements and work practice of the parties in the socialist countries.

There was also eagerness that the proposed supplements, and amendments in the statute take into consideration the contents contained in the draft program under discussion. On these premises supplements and amendments have been formulated for the statute and electoral rule, together with grounds for their introduciton. All this is in material given to comrades entitled: Problems of Functioning of the Party To Be Considered in the Statute of the PZPR.

Esteemed comrades, the draft supplements and amendments in the statute presented by the congress commission, retains, improves, and develops the achievements of the ninth congress. It takes into consideration positive experience in the implementation of its decisions. We do no present the new draft statute of the PZPR; it retains the continuity of ideological, political, and organizationl solutions; it does not change present structure, order of chapters, and points of the statute of electoral rule. The proposals improve and define the character of formulations adopted by the ninth congress.

Taking into consideration their complex nature, the Congress Commission team has deemed it necessary that, prior to their regulation in the statute, various solutions be first checked out in practice, and has proposed that the Central Commottee be granted a statutory power to search for and introduce during its term of office experimental organizational solutions concerning the functioning of the party which would be subject to approval by the next congress.

Comrades, another group of proposals concerns amendments improving and clarifying some of the entries and regulations that are already present in the statute. They have the aim of increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the political-organizational activity of the organizations, committees, and control bodies of the party. They regard the sphere -- very important for the party -- of programming and reporting back. It was often the subject of criticism on the part of members and the party aktiv. This found expression in the recommendations sent to the Central Committee. The need to order this was also strongly stressed at the 20th plenum of the Central Committee. The proposals of the congress commission team tend to specify the programmatic and reporting back competence of the conferences that take place in the party and also in party committees, unifying the duration of the tenure of party authorities at all levels, reducing the frequency of meetings of plenary meetings of party committees. The propositions tend toward to a further consolidation of the position and role of basic party organizations, the introduction of clauses regarding the tasks of basic party organizations and party groups is proposed. Taking into account the need to intensify political-organizational influences, the team recognizes as purposeful the lowering from five to three the number of party members demanded for the creation of POP. With the aim of facilitating an active participation for young members in the life of the party and also taking into account the postulates of young people, it is recommended that POP's be granted the right to shorten the duration time of party candidacy to 6 months, the lowering of the duration of the time party membership demanded for candidacy for a delegate to a congress from 5 to 3 years. The party commission team considered a variety of opinions and postulates, undertaking matters of assuring the continuity and stability of the party authorities and also their indispensible rotation. The principle of two candidacies introduced into the statute at the ninth congress calls forth a variety of opinions in the party.

Some comrades are decidedly in support of retaining it; others postulate its abolition or alteration, considering that its automatic application at every level would not be conducive to the correct formation of competently constituted party authorities. After a comprehensive analysis of the issue, the team deemed that the principle of uninterrupted holding of elected office over 2 terms of party executive bodies should be retained and only the procedure for standing for the third successive term should be modified.

Comrades, the congress commission team considers that the draft addenda and amendments to the PZPR statute and the election rules presented at today's plenum are fully matured, take consideration of conclusions and experiences, and accord with the expectations of party aktiv, membership, and the requirements of the coming years. These proposals are a collective effort, the result of hard and responsible work by a large group of members of the Central Committee, specialists, and experienced and competent party activists. In the course of the team's work, the first secretaries of voivodship committees, and the Central Committee Secretariat and Politburo familiarized themselves with the proposals. Members of the Central Committee Intraparty Commision took part in the latest session which adopted the draft that is being presented to you, comrades. It should be emphasized that the draft addenda and amendments to the statute and the election rules, which the Central Committee will convey to the delegates to the 10th congress, is an open-ended proposal.

Some of the entries have been presented in several versions indicating a variety of possible solution directions. Delegates will be able to express their observations on these during consultative meetings preceding the congress.

Committees will present the proposed addenda and amendments to the delegates to the precongress conferences at every level, to secretaries of POP's and to party aktivs. In order to enable all party members to examine these, appropriate materials will be published in the in-party periodical, FACTS AND COMMENT.

Esteemed comrades, on behalf of the congress commission team, I move that the submitted draft addenda and amendments to the PZPR statute and to the rules for election of PZPR delegates, authorities and control bodies be presented to the delegates to the 10th congress in the belief that the proposals contained therein will contribute to strengthening party democracy and discipline, increase the effectiveness of its influence, and serve to continue and develop the line of socialist renewal and reforms initiated by the ninth congress.

I would like to thank wholeheartedly the members of the statute team and members of the Intraparty Commission for their work. Thank you.

Porebski Speaks

LD071953 Warsaw PAP in English 1740 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 7: Following is an abridged text of a report on the work on the draft resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress, delivered by Tadeusz Porebski.

A working draft of the resolution of the 10th PUWP Congress, prepared by Team 3 of the Congress Commission, was drawn up on the basis of the Draft PUWP Programme, guidelines for the precongress discussion and conclusions and proposals stemming from it.

The team started from an assumption that the resolution should specify the long-range PUWP programme for the current quinquennium and be related to draft assumptions of the 1986-1990 National Socio-Economic Plan, making up a complementary set with these documents.

At the start, the draft proposes that the congress take a stand on documents to be presented to it, that is a report by the Central Committee, the Draft PUWP Programme and assumptions of the five-year plan. A report on the implementation of resolutions of the 9th congress and reports on the activity of the Central Committee, the Central party Control Commission and the Central Audit Commission and a report on the activity of the extraordinary commission.

This draft does not suggest any definite formulations in this respect as they must be created at the congress. It also presents an outline of conditions under which the line of the 9th congress was pursued, stresses that the 10th congress will continue this line and outlines our main goals.

There are six such goals:

-- Consolidation of the ability of the national economy with a view to its balanced and effective development, on condition that this goal be reached through increased labour productivity, economical use of energy and materials, modernization, and implementation of scientific-technological progress.

-- Constant, gradual improvement in Polish society's living standards.

-- Further consolidation of the state through the development of socialist democracy and broadened rights and duties of citizens.

-- Consolidation of Poland's position in the international forum, mainly through strengthening and broadening ties with the socialist community.

-- Further consolidation of Poland's participation in actions aimed at peace worldwide.

-- Getting all patriotic forces together to see to the superior interests of the Polish nation.

Chapter No 1 of this draft constitutes a kind of novelty as compared to other congress resolutions. Titled "Most Urgent Social Tasks," it contains seven crucial social issues, ensuing from discussions held both before the congress and the parliamentary elections. These are issues which the party has put in the focus of attention in the current quinquennium, having charged the state authorities with their implementation and having called on entire society to give them widespread support. They include:

-- Bringing about a radical improvement in solving the housing problem,

-- Safeguarding appropriate conditions of education for children and youth,

-- Reducing inflation,

-- Tangible improvement in food supplies,

-- Meeting society's spiritual needs, that is culture, science and education,

-- Safeguarding just social relations, creating conditions for friendly relations among people and for society's moral health.

Chapter 2 of the draft resolution presents key economic tasks, stressing among other things the crucial economic need to further implement and improve the mechanisms of the economic reform, to carry out widespread attestation of work posts, as well as widespread introduction of incentive pay systems. We also point to the absolute necessity to raise discipline in general.

Chapter 3 presents tasks in the development of social life. It concerns the trade unions, employees' self-management, young generation, upbringing, science and education, cultural issues, mass media, and broadly perceived physical culture and recreation.

Chapter 4 contains issues related to consolidation of the socialist state, socialist democracy and national agreement.

Chapter 5 is devoted to party activities.

Chapter 6, speaking of international issues, points to the need to tighten friendship and cooperation ties between Poland, the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community.

We propose that the final part of the resolution include a provision obliging the Central Committee to work out a detailed plan of its implementation.

Proceedings Detailed

LD072018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The event of the day at home was today's meeting of the 26th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the PZPR. From the building of the Central Committee of the party, our correspondents Piotr Krol and Henryk Walczak report.

[Krol] Greetings: The new version of the PZPR Program, the report on the activity of the Central Committee and the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth extraordinary party congress and also supplementation and changes to the PZPR statute were the basis subjects of the deliberations of today's 26th plenum of the Central Committee.

[Walczak] The draft PZPR program was adopted with the changes and supplementations resulting from the course of the previous precongress discussion. The proposal of supplements and improvements in the party statute, the adoption of which will be decided by the congress, take in two groups of questions. The first group includes supplementing the statute with new clauses. They result from the need to make permanent many innovative solutions, grown out of the resolution of the ninth congress, in the area of democratization of relations in the party which have been confirmed in practice and have permanently entered into intraparty life.

The second group of proposals takes in improvements perfecting and specifying some clauses and regulations already existing in the statute. They have the aim of raising the political-organizational efficiency and effectiveness of the functioning of the organizations, committees and control bodies of the party. They regard the sphere, very important for the party, of programming and reporting. It was often the object of criticism from the side of the members and aktiv of the party. This found expression in the recommendations sent to the Central Committee. The need to order this sphere was also strongly underlined by the 20th Central Committee plenum.

[Krol] After a short discussion the plenum adopted a resolution in which it is stated, inter alia, that the Central Committee accepts the documents being put before the tenth congress: The draft PZPR program, the report on the activity of the Central committee and on the implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, the draft of supplementations and improvements in the PZPR statute and in the electoral regulations for the election of delegates. The Central Committee also accepts the theses of the Central Committee report for the tenth congress.

Jaruzelski Closes Meeting

LD072204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Closing speech at proceedings of 26th PZPR Central Committee plenum by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, in Warsaw on 7 June -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, allow me here to express thanks to the Congress Commission teams for preparing the materials. They are the result of many months of work, sum up accumulated experiences, and also formulate proposals concerning the party's strategic line and prospects for the further development of the country. Today's plenary session of the Central Committee is the last one in the current, historic term of office. Allow me, dear comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, to thank you for you selfless work and fruitful, warm cooperation to date. Thanks to you and to your class, and to active and creative attitudes, the consistent realization of the line of accord, struggle and socialist reforms formulated at the ninth extraordinary congress, pulling our country out of a dangerous corner onto the road of socialist development, was made possible. The party will never forget the effort, courage, and consideration of those who in the most difficult period, in times of great trial, did not let it down and did not let down their nation.

The party will continue to need your experience, involvement, and attitude. We will all meet at the 10th congress. Many of those present here are delegates to the congress. I think that many will have the trust of the congress and will find themselves in the composition of the new central authorities, thereby ensuring the necessary continuity of work of the leadership.

I am also deeply convinced that the newly chosen leadership of the party, party bodies of all levels, members of the central authorities chosen at the ninth congress will always actively serve with advice and help. Once more, thank you, esteemed comrades! I wish you most sincerely, with real respect and friendship, much health and strength so necessary in the service of our great, mutual cause, the success of socialist Poland. I shall see you at the 10th Congress of the PZPR. [applause]

Mokrzyszczak on Delegates

LD081534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Interview with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee by correspondent Jerzy Malczynski about preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress on 29 June -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Malczynski] The 26th PZPR Central Committee plenum met on Saturday; this was the last plenary meeting of the Central Committee in this term of office. In this connection, the main documents being prepared for the 10th congress were the subject of the deliberations. The 10th congress is on 29 June, and 1,800 delegates will meet there. We talked about this with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo candidate member, and secretary of the Central Committee.

Comrade, 1,800 delegates representing the party, which at the moment numbers...

[Mokrzyszczak, interrupting] Over 2.12 million members and candidates, and as we have to be precise here, there were 1776 delegates elected.

Probably what preceded the plenum is also important, because as we invited wide participation at the start of the congress campaign in the discussion on draft documents, we can now say that participating in the discussion, apart from over 2 million party members, were also over 800,000 nonparty members.

[Malczynski] Let us now discuss the delegates. They were elected either directly in large factory organizations --let us recall that factory organizations, and organizations of big enterprises and higher education institutions with over 650 party members elected people directly -- or at conferences at voivodship level, not only in voivodships but also in the services of the Armed Forces.

[Mokrzyszczak] Two hundred and fifty-five delegates for the congress have been elected directly by factory and higher education institutions, conferences; 1,432 by voivodship conferences; 86 in the Polish People's Army, and 6 delegates have been elected by our party organizations abroad.

[Malczynski] Comrade secretary, if I am right, all first secretaries of voivodship committee have also been elected as delegates for the congress. Apart from that, is the representation of full-time party activists great or small?

[Mokrzyszczak] Yes, all first secretaries have been elected, and like everybody else, they were elected by secret ballot. Thirteen percent of full-time workers of the party apparatus are among the delegates. At the ninth congress, the number was smaller. At the ninth congress, there were over 20 percent of full-time workers of the party apparatus.

The situation varied in different voivodships. The greatest number of candidates from the floor was put forward in Lomza, over 70 percent; 42 percent in Krakow; over 38 percent in Szczecin and Ostroleka. But there were also conferences where, in accordance with the democratic will of a conference, fewer additional candidates were put forward, for example, 12 to 14 percent.

COMMUNIQUE ON 13 MAY POLITBURO SESSION

AU271505 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 86 pp 1, 2

["Communique Following PZPR Politburo Meeting"]

[Excerpt] PAP -- The Politburo discussed the results of the implementation of the 19th Central Committee plenum resolution on the role and place of the intelligentsia in the socialist development of Poland. It stated that the principle of alliance between the workers' class, the peasants, and the intelligentsia is being implemented more and more fully and that activities designed to make full use of the intellectual, scientific, and professional potential of the intelligentsia were being developed.

The "Program for the Implementation of the 19th Plenum Resolution," adopted at the 22nd Central Committee plenum, charged all party cells and organizations with analyzing the state and working conditions of highly qualified cadres and with understanding activities aimed at improving their living and working conditions and at encouraging greater social and vocational activity. At its 24th plenary session, the Central Committee discussed the functioning of the national education system and drew up a program for its further development. As a result of these initiatives, party, social, and vocational organizations have become more active in this milieu.

The Politburo has on more than one occasion addressed itself to matters of fundamental importance for specific intellectual communities in fields such as engineering and technology; science and education; culture; and health care. Tasks stemming from the 19th Central Committee plenum were discussed by PZPR voivodship committees. These tasks are the subject of interest on the part of regional cells and the issue commissions attached to them. The time-frames of activities which have been adopted place tasks on party organizations in workplaces and institutions and on administrative and economic managements.

The third congress of Polish science played an important role. All the decisions taken at the congress have a very real significance for the scientific, socioeconomic, and cultural development of the country. The implementation of the congress resolutions and decisions constitutes an important task for the intellectual community and the state and economic administrations.

There has been an increase in the activity of a significant part of the social, vocational, and creative organizations which operate in individual intelligentsia communities. Organizations representing the engineering, technical, andd economic intelligentsia are particularly active -- the Chief Technical Organization, the Scientific Society of Organization andd Administation , and the Polish Economic Society.

Ministries and managements of central officers have worked together with Central Committee departments in drawing up a program of implementation. In march of this year the Government Presidium adopted a "Government Time-Frame for the Implementation of Decisions Made at the 19th PZPR Central Committee Plenum." Decisions were made on, inter alia, the compensation of health service employees, the development of the printing industry over the years 1986-90, criteria governing the award of arts stipends (under preparation), and legal acts concerning pay and stipends for technical and scientific employees. The Presidium of the Committee for Science and Technological Advancement attached to the Council of Ministers prepared a register of central basic research programs which are to be conducted during the years 1986 to 1990.

An important role in promoting and accelerating the future development of outstanding representatives of the intelligentsia should be played by the principles of cadre policy which operate in the party and the state. These principles were last set out in the Politburo resolution of 6 May.

The Politburo pointed out the need to develop activities and broaden close contacts between specific groups of the intelligentsia in the name of their fuller activization and the deepening of the process of accord. The self-government of intellectual milieus should be strengthened and broader opportunities should be created for joint decision-making about matters which are of equal importance for the community itself and for the country. This especially concerns the socioprofessional and creative organizations active in these milieus.

It was stressed that issues concerning the intelligentsia should be the subject of constant and active interest on the part of the party organizations and cells and the concern of these organizations for the implementation of the program stemming from the 19th plenum resolution.

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES MARKET, POLONIAN, FOOD ISSUES

AU052133 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 2 June, the Government Presidium acquainted itself with a report on the market situation.

The report says that there has been a rise in the procurement of butcher meat. This has improved market supplies of meat and meat products and thus permitted the continuation and even an increase in meat ration quotas for March and April, as well as permitting unrestricted sales of cold cuts from poultry. Ration quotas of meat and meat products for group consumers have also been increased. There are sufficient supplies of edible fats, grain products, and cakes. The production of industrial commodities for the market and supplies of household appliances exceed the level established in the Central Annual Plan. The supply of goods covered by government orders also exceeds the planned level.

There is a difficult situation in the building materials industry, especially as far as supplies of cement and lime are concerned. The latest decisions in this sphere will permit an improvement in June.

Supplies of fuel coal are 9 percent higher than during the same time last year, but this still does not fully satisfy growing needs. Supplies of commodities produced by the light industry have been lower. Becaue of the smaller procurement of milk, 2,000 metric tons of powdered full-fat milk and about 2,000 metric tons of yellow cheese have been purchased from the second area of payments. There continues to be a high demand for domestically produced detergents and soaps. As the need arises, these will be supplemented by purchases of detergents, mainly from the USSR and Yugoslavia.

The Government Presidium placed the relevant ministers under an obligation to undertake action permitting regular supplies of goods to the market in accordance with the Central Annual Plan.

Next, the Government Presidium examined and adopted a "Plan of Work With Emigre Poles in the Capitalist Countries From 1986 to 1990." This mainly involves a further propagation of the Polish language and culture, an increase in contacts between emigre Poles and their country, and economic cooperation. Cultural activity should encourage the development of a tradition of Polish language and culture among emigre Poles and should permit a flow of objective information about modern Poland and its development paths into their country of abode.

The programmatic assumptions of PRON constitute the ideological platform of activity in the spheres of culture and information.

In the economic sphere, the possibilities of Polonian representatives in animating foreign trade will be used. Broad use will be made of the knowledge and experience of distinguished economic activists, scholars, and scientists of Polish origin during the process of modernizing our economy and technology and developing Polish patents and technical solutions.

For the purpose of guaranteeing a further development of agriculture and the food economy and making our country self-sufficient in food, the Government Presidium adopted a "Plan of Undertakings Permitting the Implementation of the Decisions of the Joint PZPR Politburo and ZSL Presidium Session of 1 April 1986, and of the PPR Sejm Resolution of 23 April 1986."

SEJM SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL EXAMINES SOCIAL ILLS

AU251448 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 May 86 p 5

[Excerpts] PAP -- As assessment of the effectiveness of efforts being made to prevent social ills and to combat such phenomena, along with an appeal to all social forces to actively combat wrongdoing, were the product of a 2-day meeting of the Sejm Socioeconomic Council which ended on 20 May.

Acting on a recommendation of the Sejm Presidium, the Socioeconomic Council attached to the Sejm has formulated an assessment of the current state and effectiveness of measures taken to prevent and combat social pathology. The council places particular emphasis on the performance of statutory duties by state and economic administrative organs, by public order organs, and by law enforcement and justice organs. The council deems it necessary to issue an appeal to all citizens confronted with a social situation which contains a danger of pathology or its emergence to actively oppose threats and reprehensible practices.

A climate of social support for legislative solutions and their effective application can best be created by way of active personal opposition to attitudes and phenomena which run counter to the generally accepted norms of communal life. However, sole responsibility for restricting and removing phenomena incompatible with the principles of socialism from public life should not be placed on those institutions which exist to intervene wherever the law is violated.

A civic front which actively combats wrongdoing creates great hopes that the social plagues known to all of us will cease to oppress us.

BILL PROPOSED ON CHANGING SEJM WORK RULES

AU061230 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Jun 86 p 2

[Maurycy Kamieniecki report: "Proposed Changes to the Sejm's Regulations"]

[Text] Everything indicates that a bill making changes in the Sejm's regulations will soon be tabled in the Sejm. An interclub team of deputies has been working on it for several months in Wiejska Street.

Deputy Edwar Szymanski, chairman of this team, has told be that one can expect this bill to be placed before the Sejm still during the spring session.

The deputy said that the changes serve to set affairs in order and make improvements and that their political purpose is to further consolidate the Sejm's political status and create the conditions necessary for deputies to perform the duties stemming from their mandate the voters and the state more fully. The general subject matter was contained in the law on the rights and duties of Sejm deputies that was passed toward the end of the eighth term of office and is a novel feature of our parliamentary practice. However, this law leaves many issues to be resolved within the framework of the regulations.

The team working on the bill has gathered the opinions of scholars and many published opinions, but most of all it has been guided by the experience of previous Sejm terms of office. When deciding whether the bill was to be an amendment to the existing regulations or a brand-new version of the regulations altoghether, the team concluded that is should be the latter. This is primarily because the present regulations, adopted on 1 March 1957, have already been amended 11 times, and because the broad extent of proposed changes speaks in favor of new version.

These changes include entries which clarify the definition of opennes of Sejm sessions. This openness is guaranteed by allowing the presence of journalists, reporters, and members of the public in the Sejm gallery and by publishing the "Sejm Diary" in RZECZPOSPOLITA. This diary being regarded as a generally accessible and non-official report on Sejm sessions.

One proposed rule is that the first reading of a bill should take place during a Sejm session. This means a reversal of current practice because these first readings have always taken place during Sejm committee meeting, and only in exceptional cases have they taken place during Sejm sessions. The proposal on what form the substantiation of a bill should take, something that has often been general and biased in the past, was born during the previous Sejm term of office. A substantiation whould indicate the purpose of the law and explain the need for it: Present the current state of affairs in the sphere in question; describe the concrete socioeconomic, financial, and legal effects of the law; present the results of the consultations and public discussions that had taken place and the opinions shared by the legislators; and provide information about the proposed rules for implementing the law.

Such concepts as a Sejm resolution, declaration, statement, and appeal are defined. There is talk of rules of action concerning future bills and National Socioeconomic Plan variants. Sejm committees would be obligated to consider the opinions of the Socioeconomic Council (which means that a committee may not gloss over such opinions, although of course the council's opinions would not be binding on the committee because it may, after all, possess a different view). The standards to be met by reports made by Sejm committees to the Sejm itself on the subject of bills examined by them are set out.

The quorum necessary for the Sejm to pass law and adopt resolutions and other decisions is increased. This quorum is meant to be at least half of all deputies (at pressent it is one-third). There is meant to be a duty for deputies absent from Sejm and Sejm committee meetings to explain their absence in writing.

Those state organs whose duty is to attend Sejm sessions are listed. They include the members of the Council of Ministers and the chairmen of the Supreme Chamber of Control and Polish National Bank.

The chairman of the Constitutional Tribunal and State Tribunal, first chairman of the Socioeconomic Council, prosecutor-general, and chairman of the Supreme Administrative Court also have the right to attend session. The maximum time for a reply to a question from deputies is set at 10 minutes, and for a question itself at 5 minutes. The chairman of the Polish National Bank is added to the list of official persons to whom committees may address petitions.

The scope of action of permanent Sejm committees is meant to be contained in an addendum to the regulations. The way in which these committees control the implementation of laws and resolutions and the way in which they should hold joint proceedings are described. it is proposed that the number of Sejm secretaries be raised from 10 to 14. The rules governing the forms of action of voivodship deputy teams have been expounded. The Sejm Presidium's powers have been expanded, allowing it to establish the rules behind the organization of scientific advisory meetings for the needs of the Sejm and its bodies, and also allowing it to approve the budget of the Sejm Chancellery. With reference to the Sejm election rules, the Sejm's conduct concerning its obligation to determine the validity of election results has also been considered. Rules of conduct in case of a failure by deputies to discharge their duties has also been dealt with.

These are of course merely proposals on which work is continuing. They will form the basis of a deputies' bill on the Sejm regulations.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VIEWS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD062319 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Marek Kassa report]

[Text] At today's session of the Council of Ministers economic matters dominated. A report was endorsed on the implementation of the National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1983-85. It stated that the main tasks set in this plan have been attained. National income rose by 15.7 percent, exceeding the plan by almost 4 percent. We fulfilled this thanks to an increase in production in all sectors of the economy. Industrial production attained the level of 1979. House-building fulfilled its tasks. The electrical engineering and electronics industries developed. Agriculture achieved good results. The fact that nearly half the growth in production was attained by us, thanks to savings in raw materials and energy is worthy of note. Work productivity in industry rose annually by an average of nearly 5 percent.

The quality of produced goods is not falling either. The money and market situation is improving, but there continues to be more money on the market than goods. Despite this, the consumption per single inhabitant rose by nearly 10.3 percent. The plan for social payments and benefits was also exceeded. it was underlined in the report that the implementation of tasks took place in difficult circumstances: 20 to 25 percent of accruals from export had to be allocated by us to the repayment of indebtedness. We suffered large losses as a result of Western restrictions. We were able to implement the provisions of the National Socioeconomic Plan, thanks to the development of cooperation with the socialist countries and especially thanks to the help of the Soviet Union.

During today's session there was also talk about the implementation of the resolutions of the national party economic meeting and the government report on the implementation of the economic reform. These documents will be passed on to the delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS NATIONAL COUNCILS MEETING

LD062305 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] A meeting of the chairmen of voivodship national councils was devoted to the problems of education and upbringing. The basic aim of the meeting was to discuss the role of national councils and their tasks regarding the development of education in our country, in the light of the provisions of the law about national councils and territorial self-government. The deliberations were led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers. He said, inter alia, that these problems constitute a particular object of interest for all political and social forces in our country. Significance is given to the meeting by the circumstances that the 10th party congress will shortly take place. At the congress, the direction of long-term development of the country will be drawn, but simultaneously attention will certainly be paid to the problems of the upbringing and education of young people.

STATE COUNCIL CONSIDERS PRODUCTION, OTHER TOPICS

AU251627 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 86 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] PAP -- At its 8 May session in Warsaw the State Council discussed the experience of the People's Councils in accomplishing the tasks relating to training and educating young people. It discussion was based on the experience of Katowice and Slupsk Voivodships in this regard.

The State Council positively appraised the efforts of the People's Council of Katowice and Slupsk Voivodships to accomplish tasks in educating and training young people and stressed the councils' achievements in setting up the material base of education and training with the help of social and self-government bodies, which were greatly aided by the presidiums and commissions of the People's Councils.

The State Council examined the draft resolution proposed by the State Council and the Council of Ministers with regard to developing small-scale socialized production. The draft obliges the People's Councils to draw up comprehensive programs for promoting small-scale production in the 5-year period under conditions conducive to fully exploiting local resources and potentials. These programs include all forms of economic activity.

The State Council studied the report by the chief Labor Inspectorate and viewed the evaluation of this report by the Council for Labor Protection. Present information indicates that safety at work continues to be endangered in many ways and that some sectors of the national economy have still not made the necessary improvements in work safety arrangements.

The Council for Labor Safety stated that the 1985 performance of the State Labor Inspectorate was consistent with the program of its activities and that its report described the actual working conditions and presented correct proposals.

The State Council examined a report on the 1985 performance of lawyers and studied the tasks that the Supreme Council of Lawyers intends to accomplish in 1986. The State Council noted that the integration of the lawyer community continues to progress and that most lawyers are committed to the implementation of national agreement in an atmosphere of respect for the rule of law and the principles of socialist democracy. The State Council indicated the coming tasks for all lawyers and discussed the opportunities for their self-government activities within the framework of the existing organization structures.

The State Council ratified the Polish-Libyan accord on legal assistance in civil, trade, family, and penal matters, which was signed in Tripoli on 2 December 1985. It also ratified the Polish-Tunisian consular convention signed in Tunis on 6 March 1985.

The State Council appointed Stanislaw Pichla ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Algeria and Janusz Switkowski ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdokm of Nepal. At the same time, J. Switkowski will continue as ambassador to Sri Lanka, a post he took in 1985.

REPORTAGE ON POZNAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

Opens 8 June

LD081333 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 8 Jun 86.

[Text] The 58th Poznan International Trade Fair began today. Over 3,800 firms from 39 countries are taking part. A party and government delegation led by Premier Zbigniew Messner, with Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, deputy chairman of the Council of State, members of the Politburo, and Marian Wozniak, secretary of the Central Committee, attended the opening. Foreign guests representing governments and economic organizations of many states and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Warsaw were present. The guests were greeted by Andrzej (Wikowski), the Mayor of Poznan. A speech was made by the host of the fair, Andrzej Wojcik, the minister for foreign trade. He emphasized, among other things, that the Poznan event is an important center of trade contacts between the East and the West. He wished all participants of the fair a fruitful stay in Poznan.

The fair will continue until next Sunday.

Messner on 'Favorable Changes'

LD081546 Warsaw PAP in English 1455 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 8 -- "Comparing the Polish exhibition of today with the one of last year I can see favourable changes taking place in the Polish industry. It is particularly noticeable in electronics which should be a driving force of the Polish economy. This testifies to the fact that the direction we had taken has been right. In the next five-year period we must concentrate still more on electronics. Other industrial branches are also marked by favorable changes in quality and up-to-dateness of products," Poland's Premier Zbigniew Messner told PAP after visiting the 58th International Poznan Fair today.

"The offer of the Soviet Union and other socialist states makes one very glad. Its high standard is a premise of our intentions to deepen mutual economic cooperation," added the premier who also visited some exhibitions presented by Western states.

"There are possibilities to cooperate on the basis of joint ventures but I would like to stress that some interesting solutions put forward by partners from foreign firms unfortunately meet with conservatism on the part of Polish managerial staff," said the Polish premier.

Foreign Delegations Hold Talks

LD102247 Warsaw PAP in English 2058 GMt 10 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 10 -- Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik received in Poznan today Secretary of State at the Ministry of Economy of the FRG Martin Gruener who heads that country's delegation to the 58th Poznan International Fair. The two reviewed the Polish-FRG economic relations and discussed some financial problems arising in the course of bilateral cooperation.

Polish foreign trade minister also received Deputy Vice-minister for Foreign Trade at the Foreign Ministry of Denmark Arne Christiansen. The sides evaluated the state of the hitherto economic and trade ties between the two countries paying special attention to the possibilities of intensifying them in the next two years. The two also discussed prospects for developing cooperation in the cement industry and for export of Polish power coal to Denmark. The sides pointed to the growing number of Danish exhibitors at the Poznan Fair and their interesting offer, especially in the area of electoengineering industry.

Minister Wojcik and head of the Cuban delegation, Vice-minister of Foreign Trade Jose de la Fuente assessed during their convesation the present state of trade between Poland and Cuba and discussed directions of activities aimed to shape trade relations in the current quinquennium.

Minister Wojcik also met with the DPRK delegation led by Vice-minister for Foreign Trade Pak Tae-chul. The sides evaluated prospects for development of economic cooperation and trade in the present year and the near future.

Chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Ryszard Karski received a delegation of SPD Bundestag deputies (FRG) visiting the 58th Poznan International Fair, led by Rudi Schmitt. The sides spoke of the need to make more active the cooperation between small and medium-sized enterprise of Poland and the FRG. It was stressed that there existed possibilities of expanding cooperation on third markets provided that the problem of the guarantee of proper FRG governing agencies is successfully settled.

Ryszard Karski received representatives of the Board of the Polish Circle at the FRG Eastern Economy Commission. It was stressed that the Polish partners are interested in establishing lasting cooperation ties allowing to modernize production and increase exports. The sides pointed to the possibilities of exanding cooperation on third markets. In September of the present year, owing to the efforts of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, the Eastern Commission and the interested chambers of commerce in the FRG an event called "Gdynia Sprechtag" will be organized (on the occasion of the "Baltexpo" exhibition). The event is designed to intensify contacts between small and medium-sized enterprises of northern Poland and Schleswig-Holstein.

Ryszard Karski also held talks with General Director of Belgian Foreign Ministry van Cronbruggen. It was stressed that the recent visit to Belgium by Polish economic mission became an important impulse for the development of cooperation between enterprises of the two countries.

Collective appearance of Polish exporterse in the next year's Flanders International Fair in Ghent would serve well the development of contacts between companies of both countries, it was said.

At the fair, Ryszard Karski received also Runnar Enwald, general secretary of the Chamber of Industry and Trade in Hagen, the FRG, to discuss problems of stepping up cooperation of small and medium-sized businesses in Poland and North-Rhine Westphalia. They preliminarily examined the possibility to hold North-Rhine Westphalia's "Days of Technology" here next year.

The president of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade (Pihz) received a delegation of the Schleswig-Holstein Land and Kiel and Luebeck at the fair. The delegation is led by Schleswig-Holstein's Economics Minister Manfred Bierman. Both sides reviewed relations between Polish enterprises and firms of Schleswig-Holstein, Kiel and Luebeck.

Both sides voiced satisfaction at realistic approach to many problems of economic cooperation with Poland, adopted by the FRG economic authorities on federal and land level.

On the same day, Karski received a delegation of Finnish economic circles at the fair led by Jorg Ehrnrod. Both sides reviewed economic relations between Polish and Finnish enterprises. They said one should seek possibilties to diversify Polish exports to the Finnish market under the law on with the share of foreign capital.

UK OFFICIAL OFFERS SHORT-TERM CREDIT LINE

LD092114 Warsaw PAP in English 1909 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, June 9 -- Britain has offered a short-term credit line to Poland, PAP was told today by Vice-Minister at the British Commerce and Industry Ministry Christopher Roberts, who made the offer at the Polish Foreign Trade Ministry on behalf of his government.

Interviewed at the ongoing 58th Poznan International Fair, Minister Roberts said the line could be enlarged as Poland would pay back first deliveries bought on the credit. He estimated the worth of the British credit at about the level Poland has with the FRG.

BRIEFS

LUBLIN PRECONGRESS CONGRESS -- Three hundred and five delegates representing almost 50,000 members of the party organization of the Lublin Voivodship are taking part in the proceedings of the voivodship precongress PZPR conference in Lublin. Waldemar Swirgon, PZPR Central Committee secretary, is one of the delegates. The voivodship conference is summing up the course of the precongress campaign, and assessing individual talks and conclusions from the discussion on the draft party program and theses for the 10th congress. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 May 86 LD]

LEBANESE-ROMANIAN COMMUNIQUE STRESSES TIES

AU091340 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Jun 86 pp 1, 5

["Communique on the Visit Amin al-Jumayyil, President of the Republic of Lebanon, Paid to Romania"--SCINTEIA headline]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon, paid a visit to the SR of Romania on 6-7 June. During his visit, President Amin al-Jumayyil enjoyed a warm welcome, an expression of the traditional feeling of esteem and respect mutually nurtured by the friendly peoples of the two countries.

During the talks, held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, the two presidents looked into the point attained by the Romanian-Lebanese relations of cooperation in various domains of joint interest and exchanged opinions on major issues of the contemporary world.

The Romanian visit by the Lebanese President has been considered to be an expression of the good relations existing between the two countries and of their wish to work to develop the economic, technical, scientific, and cultural collaboration between them, as well as to further intensify Romanian-Lebanese cooperation in international life.

Highlighting the positive results achieved in developing trade and production cooperation between the two countries -- despite the difficulties caused by the situation in Lebanon in the past ten years -- the two presidents expressed their belief that great possibilities were at hand for a further expansion of bilateral economic collaboration on mutually advantageous bases, by committing specialized Romanian enterprises to drawing up plans and programs for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon. The solid base for a continuous development of Romanian-Lebanese relations is created by the principles of strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage.

Expressing their satisfaction with the fruitful cooperation existing between the two countries in the fields of culture, education, and cadre training, the presidents of the two countries reasserted their wish to continue to maintain a high level of cooperation in these fields, thus contributing to a better mutual understanding and a greater closeness between the Romanian and Lebanese peoples.

President Amin al-Jumayyil warmly thanked Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu for the support granted to Lebanon both by ensuring continuity to the participation of Romanian enterprises in projects covering the development of Lebanon in recent years, and by training an important number of Lebanese cadres in Romanian higher-learning institutions, thus proving the durability of the feelings of friendship that are characteristic of the relations between the two countries and peoples.

The Romanian president and the president of the Republic of Lebanon expressed concern over the current grave international situation that has worsened of late, as a result of the increase in the arms race -- particularly the nuclear arms race -- the increase of military conflicts, the policy of force and diktat, the interference in domestic affairs of other countries, the course of the use of force, the continuation of the world economic crisis, and the worsening of the developing countries' situation. Within this framework, the two presidents pointed out the imperious need for everything to be done toward a resumption of the policy of peace, detente, independent development, and wide international cooperation in the interest of all the peoples in the world.

Both heads of state manifested their deep concern over the escalating arms race and the fact that huge human, material, and financial resources are assigned to military purposes, are a heavy burden for all the peoples, and pose a constant threat to peace and international security. Within this framework, the sides reiterated the great danger of the outbreak of a new war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe and would lead to the elimination of conditions for life itself on earth. Starting from this situation, the two presidents considered that the fundamental problems of the contemporary epoch are to safeguard peace, halt the arms race, and move on to concrete measures of disarmament, of eradicating nuclear weapons, ensuring the supreme right of peoples, of man, to existence, to a free and dignified life.

The two presidents spoke out against the accumulation of new nuclear weapons in Europe and for making the continent completely free of such weapons starting from adequate agreements. The sides also pointed out the importance of strengthening peace and developing collaboration and good-neighborliness in the Balkans, and of turning the region into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, free of foreign military bases. In that context, the sides expressed support for the creation of zones free of nuclear weapons in other areas of Europe, in the Middle East, and in other regions of the world.

Welcoming the UN General Assembly's proclamation making the year 1986 an international Year of Peace, the two presidents said this had to lead to concrete, real measures and understandings along the lines of halting arming, ceasing confrontations, and moving on to a new policy, to solving problems by way of negotiations in the interest of all the peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding, and stability in the world. In that context the sides singled out the need for a way to working out a complex program of general disarmament whose centerpiece should be nuclear disarmament; that should also include chemical weapons and all conventional weapons and should provide a radical reduction, by at least 50 percent, of all arms and troops by the year 2000. They stressed that the financial resources resulting from towering military spending must be used to solve the economic problems of each country and first of all, to support the efforts made by the developing countries to accelerate their economic and social progress.

President Amin al-Jumayyil assessed highly the steady initiatives and efforts of President Nicolae Ceausescu for securing peace the world over, which are in full accord with the peoples' aspirations after living in quiet, after dedicating their efforts to their own progress and prosperity.

Both heads of state stressed the great danger in the maintenance of states of conflict and tension in various parts of the world and firmly advocated their settlement only by political means, by negotiations.

The presidents of Romania and Lebanon -- expressing their concern about the maintenance of a hotbed of tension in the Middle East -- advocated the achievement of a global solution: the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region based on Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied after the 1967 war; on the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue based on recognition of their national rights, inclusive of the right to self-determination and independent statehood; on the guarantee of security, independence, and territorial integrity for all states in the region. Calling for intensified efforts on an international plane for the settlement of the complex issues in the Middle East, both heads of state declared for the convening of an international conference within the UN on peace in the region, with the participation of all concerned countries and parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- of the Soviet Union and the U.S., as well as of other states that can make a positive contribution to the settlement of the situation in the region.

President Amin al-Jumayyil enlarged on his preoccupation with a political settlement of the issues in Lebanon, with the achievement of reconciliation, with the consolidation of Lebanon's independence and unity, and with the enforcement of UN Security Council Resolution No 425/1978 on the Israeli troop withdrawal to within internationally recognized frontiers and the restoration of national sovereignty throughout the Lebanese territory, with a view to accelerating the process of peace and national harmony.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the Romanian people's wish to see, as soon as possible, a solution to the current situation in Lebanon -- the complete and immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon's territory, an end to any interference in that country's internal affairs, the discovery of a way to a broad national reconciliation of all political forces in that country, the securing of the Lebanese people's unity, and the consolidation of its independence and freedom. Confidence was expressed that such a path will be able to also ensure the necessary conditions for Lebanon's economic and social development, a raising of the Lebanese people's general living standard. In this context, President Amin al-Jumayyil's activity in the service of Lebanon, of the Lebanese people's unity and integrity, and of the country's independence and national sovereignty was highly assessed.

During the talks emphasis was placed on the necessity for undelayed cessation of military hostilities between Iraq and Iran, for the withdrawal of either side's troops to within internationally recognized frontiers, and for a passage to negotiations in view of a political settlement of all issues between the two states.

Extremely concerned about the international economic situation that affects all countries, primarily developing countries, the two presidents emphasized the utility of organizing an international conference at the UN with the participation of both the developing countries and the developed ones, whose purpose would be a global settlement of the issues of underdevelopment -- including the developing countries' foreign debt issue -- and an elaboration of the principles of a new international economic order, in order to overcome the current economic crisis and resume extensive economic activities, which can ensure the socioeconomic development of each country and an international cooperation in the spirit of equality and mutual advantage. Also emphasized was the importance of calling a summit of the developing countries for a harmonization of their positions in view of negotiations with the developed states and for an amplification of economic cooperation among developing countries.

The two presidents stressed that settlement of the complex issues of international life required the active participation of all states on an equal footing -- irrespective of size or social system -- and especially of the small- and medium-sized countries, of the non-aligned states, of the developing countries. The role of the Nonaligned Movement was assessed highly and the outstanding importance in current international circumstances of the respective states' summit due in Harare early in September 1986 was brought to the fore.

At the same time, the necessity was pointed to for action to be taken to increase the role and efficiency of the United Nations in the consolidation of international peace and security, in the peaceful settlement of inter-state disputes, and in supporting the member-states' economic and social development and the cooperation among them. Despite the grave international situation, confidence was expressed that the peoples had the power, by being firmly united, to change the course of events, to bar the way to catastrophe, and to ensure the path to detente and peace. It was agreed to intensify the collaboration between Romania and Lebanon in the world arena, at the UN, and within the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement.

The two presidents stressed their confidence that the Romanian-Lebanese summit dialogue would give another powerful impetus to the development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples in the two countries, and of collaboration between them in international life.

The president of the Republic of Lebanon, Amin al-Jumayyil expressed his ardents thanks to comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Sr of Romania for the warm, friendly welcome and great hospitality extended to him in Romania. President Amin al-Jumayyil invited President Nicolae Ceausescu to pay an official visit to Lebanon together with Mrs Elena Ceausescu. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit is to be established subsequently.

MIDDLE EAST STANCE UPHELD ON ISRAELI ANNIVERSARY

AU271037 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 May 86 p 6

[Editorial article marking the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of Israel's independence]

[Text] Today marks the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of Israel's independence -- the national holiday of that country.

Located in the southwest area of Asia where excellent civilizations flourished throughout history, Israel underwent rapid economic development in the almost 40 years of its existence, giving concrete shape to its advanced industry and agriculture. Noteworthy achievements have also been made in such areas as science, technology, culture, and other sectors. These results -- as well as results achieved by other countries in that area -- are, however, seriously affected by the persistence of the Middle East conflict, which -- by preserving a state of tension and mistrust -- considerably aggravates efforts aimed at socioeconomic development. This is one more reason why the solution to the Middle East problem on the basis of a global, political, just, and lasting settlement is a major requirement of the international situation -- a solution that would make it possible for the respective peoples to dedicate all their efforts to peaceful, constructive work.

In the spirit of its consistent policy of peaceful coexistence with all states, irrespective of social system, Romania has established and is developing political and economic relations with Israel in keeping with their mutual interests and with the general requirement of understanding and cooperation among peoples. The two countries have had contacts at the summit level and at various other levels that enabled them to examine the possibilities of expanding bilateral cooperation and to reaffirm Romania's principled and realistic position in connection with the settlement of the Middle East conflict by negotiations alone.

As is known, our country advocates intensive efforts and diplomatic-political actions to achieve a global solution that will lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war; to resolving the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of their right to self-determination, including their right to create their own independent state; and to achieving a lasting peace designed to ensure the integrity and sovereignty of all states in that area. At the same time, Romania believes that an important role in this respect would be played by the convening of an international peace conference of the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO, the USSR, the United States, and other states that can make a positive contribution to resolving problems in that area.

It is our country's firm conviction that the achievement of such a settlement would be an important contribution to the cause of world peace and to the progress and well-being of all peoples in that area of the world.

ZARKOVIC CHAIRS LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION 10 JUN

LD101955 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] At its session chaired by Vidoje Zarkovic, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the implementation of the stands of LC action conferences in commerce, tourism and in Yugoslav post, telegraph, and telecommunications, and adopted conclusions on the future activity concerning their implementation. The assessment was made that an important activity had been launched in associated labor and in the organs and organizations of the federation, republics and provinces about the implementation of the action conferences' stands, and that some results were being attained. Nevertheless, some difficulties and shortcomings still persist, and they have to be surmounted and prevented more efficiently.

It was said at the session that a further and more vigorous action of the LC, and of self-management organs and organizations, of chambers of economy, of trade unions and of organs of sociopolitical communities was required for implementing the stands of action conferences as consistently as possible. The work on the development of self-management relations, on adequate self-management organization of and ties between organizations of associated labor, on greater efficiency in one's work and business activity, on acceptance and implementation of joint production and export programs, on better use of the results of modern science and technology, and on the use of internal reserves must be accelerated.

Some questions of organizational preparations for the 13th LCY Congress were discussed at the session.

The Presidium also approved the report by Petar Matic, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the participation of the LCY delegation in the congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The Presidium has agreed that the 29th session of the LCY Central Committee is to be held 24 June. The session will discuss the final preparations for the 13th LCY Congress.

REPORTAGE ON 10TH SUBNOR CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Svabic Report

LD091639 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0533 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- Self-management and nonalignment have become a specific feature of the Yugoslav road to socialism, and we have made a not small contribution to their world historical affirmation. Precisely because of this, and in the situation of deep crisis, about which we have spoken and are speaking with the frankness and severity characteristic of veterans, we must constantly bear in mind the fundamental values of our revolution in order to find a way out of this crisis which, in many ways, is the most difficult situation since our national liberation war, together with other organized socialist forces, led by the united LC.

Mihailo Svabic president of the SUBNOR [Federation of Associations of National Liberation War Veterans] Federal Committee Presidium, who submitted the introductory report at the 10th Congress of the veterans organization, taking this stance as a point of departure, stresses that the crisis which is endangering the continuity of the revolution and its most valuable achievements, is not only economic, but also political, moral, and cultural.

According to Svabic, the main characteristic of the crisis of Yugoslav society is the disintegration in all areas and at all levels of social organization. The primacy of the individual and specific interests over common interests, of the part over the whole, has been established, which means in practice that the consequences of the decisions which are adopted by the parts, are directly endured by the whole.

The disintegration of the economy finds its justification in notions about so-called national economies, whose chief boundaries are made up by republican and provincial borders. Instead of a self-managing integrated associated labor, for a long time now we have been confronted with the automation of the economy by a series of small economic subjects whose interests are not harmonized directly but operate mainly under the patronage of state and semi-state apparatuses and their techno-bureaucratic exponents. The situation which has arisen brings into question social ownership, as the basic category of socialist relations and conditions, without which there is no self-management.

Instead of associated labor we have acquired labor, technical and social, "divided into lots." Instead of a united working class, we have a divided one, forced to be subordinate to national-religious interests, which, one in the other and all together in the federation, as the formal representative of the general interest, they see as an obstacle to the realization of "their" particular interests. The harm of this particularist logic, in direct contrast to modern civilized experiences and processes in the contemporary world, has, Svabic said, far-reaching consequences both in terms of ideology and politics. The uncritical identification of bad practice with the fundamental guidelines of the Yugoslav road to socialism also gives rise to phenomena of distrust when it comes to doing things together. It is fertile ground for the increasingly aggressive emergence of "alternative" ideologies which find their stronghold above all in nationalism.

The discussion in connection with "The Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System" has indicated, Svabic observed, that resistance to changes in the political system has not yet been overcome but that agreement has been reached on some important questions. We veterans must advocate the transformation of this agreement into concrete action. As for consensus, we have supported its constitutionally envisaged application, but we have opposed the distortion of this principle into its negative opposite -- the veto, whose immoderate and disproportional use could beome a powerful means for blocking the system.

One of the most serious problems which our society has faced and is still facing, is the situation in Kosovo. While we appreciate all the efforts made up to now and the results achieved, the goals of the counterrevolution have not been annulled and their exponents have not yet been defeated, Mihailo Svabic stressed. The continuing emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, which has even intensified in the first months of this year, shows, he assessed, that the key part of the irredentists program is the creation of an ethnically pure Kosovo.

Why this slowness (?to react)? Is it really possible that after 5 years of openly confronting problems in Kosovo, without belittling the results achieved, the strategic goal of the counterrevolution has not been blocked in an irrefutable way. Therefore it seems to us more necessary than ever that the problem of Kosovo be understood and treated as the outstanding, number one, Yugoslav problem -- not only because Kosovo is an integral part of Yugoslavia but also because in Kosovo, an in connection with Kosovo, the problems which affect the whole country are expressed in the most extreme way.

I refer to the processes of disintegration and to the strengthening of polycentric statism.

The processes which have followed this logic, Svabic stressed, have led to powerfully expressed tendencies towards establishing the republics and provinces as independent state entities with pretentions, almost without exception, to regulate all the areas of social life within their borders, transforming Yugoslavia as a federation into a community of consensus, reduced to "what the provinces and republics agree to." The consequence, despite the stated intentions, was the weakening of Yugoslavia as a united community. National equality is raised from an individual level to the level of the nation as an abstract collectively, being realized in the equality of the states as the only guarantee for national identity. Not only the theoretical, but also the practical political consequence of this interpretation of national equality is the act of allowing, in a uniform way throughout the whole territory of Yugoslavia, the equality of all citizens as individuals independent of their nationality to be secured, which in the end -- and this is mostly clearly seen in Kosovo -- can produce inequality amongst citizens on the very basis of nationality, however paradoxical this may appear.

We who have personal experience of where this policy of national confrontation can lead to, have realized, Svabic stressed, that the only successful answer to this must be the policy of brotherhood and unity. This pledge of our wartime and revolutionary victory but also the pledge of our common survival today, must be constantly kept up to date by us.

Freedom is common and indivisible, it is not taken from some so that others may have it. This is the line which separates fighters for socialism from the varigated and often mutually opposed nationalists. An insight into the real situation in Kosovo indicates that this distinction cannot be successfully implemented merely in accordance with some formal characteristics. Only in a joint declaration and common political action, in which the role of the LCY is irreplacable, can the necessary and desired differentiation at all levels be performed and carried out. Veterans must be more present and active in this action.

Stating that the situation is now changing in this respect, Svabic assessed that the increased degree of agreement and unity in the interpretation and realization of adopted documents on Kosovo has contributed to this. The strategy of the economic development of Kosovo as a markedly undeveloped area is of crucial importance in changing the overall situation in this province, for without economic progress, the conditions are not there for the general return of Serbs and Montenegrins nor for the more rapid employment of all, especially the youth of Kosovo, who for a long time, and not by chance, have been the chief targets for national indoctrination.

Speaking about current social problems, Mihailo Svabic focused particular attention on the relations between the republics, the provinces and the federation. [words indistinct] the measures of federal statism and unitarism -- which does mean that unitarism is not [words indistinct] cannot be a serious danger -- has served, he assessed, as an effective means of manipulating those forces which for their own special interests, wanted to refute the federation and in this, we must admit, to a large degree they succeeded. However, he added, instead of the concentration of power at the federal level they have offered us the same thing only at somewhat lower levels. Instead of one, we have obtained at least eight statisms. The dilema, federal of republican or provincial statism is deeply erroneous, because all are equally dangerous for self-managing development.

It is high time, Svabic said, that we confirm that we, nevertheless, need the federal state, precisely in the name of the federal system of our community. Of course, it must have clearly defined powers, and responsibilities and be constantly subjected to the democratic control of the public of the whole of Yugoslavia. Without a well organized efficient federal state, with clearly defined competences, and also the means necessary in order to fulfill them, there will be no equal treatment for all the regions and all nations and nationalities. We veterans have always fought against every form of division and isolation and that is why we find the spectacle of the current divisions so hard to bear. However, Svabic stressed, no one has the right to accuse us of our impassioned involvement in the brotherhood and unity of Yugoslavia being only an introduction and footnote for the reorganization of Yugoslavia and for annulling the revolutionary AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] conception of Yugoslavia as a federative community which we created with our blood. It is for this very reason that we are fighting to preserve the true balance and harmony between Yugoslavia as a federal state and the republics and provinces as its independent, but in no way mutually opposing parts. Mihailo Svabic went on to comment on the attacks -- verbal and physical -- on the Yugoslav People's Army, and he stressed kthe importance of counteracting these attempts. One has to be completely blind, utterly naive or, on the contrary, an enemy both of one's country and one's people to think that in this world of mounting ideological military conflicts, we do not need a united Army. The deep reason for the need for its unity and firmness lies in the fact that it continues to be one of the necessary conditions for the preservation of kthe territorial integrity and independence of the country.

Svabic went on in his address to devote special attention to the responsibility of subjective forces for the situation in which society finds itself. The question of the responsibility for the crisis, he said, must be thoroughly apportioned, because without this, organized socialist forces will not be able to carry out the task which cannot be performed by anyone else other than them: To articulate the mood of the people, formulate a program of social and political action and to be the key agent for its implementation In this connection we must also critically size up both the responsibility and the role of SUBNOR and perform and carry out differentiation in the ranks of we veterans as well.

In terms of our working life, Svabic recalls, as the oldest members of our party, we have long since entrusted our lives to it and have performed great deeds for the revolution under its leadership. We have remained faithful to it. Today we are of an age when any kind of accusations or objections in favor of some kind of avant-gardism or partnership with our party seems simply frivolous. Virtually 100 percent of those at our congress are members of the LC. It is our right and duty to make pronouncements on the present role of the LCY and its republican and provincial organizations and their responsibility. From a decisive ideopolitical integrative factor in the development of our socialist self-managing society, the LC in some of its activities, has turned into a factor for the disintegration of society. The processes of division, conflict and disunity in the LC coincide, in the main, Svabic assessed, with republican and kprovincial borders. Is not, therefore, the federalization of the LC as a specific form of nationally coloured internal party pluralism, he asked, one of the latest and greatest proofs of the intensity and comprehensive nature of the social crisis? The organization which was the basis and symbol of Yugoslav togetherness has become a sign of our current divisions.

Mihailo Svabic devoted due consideration to the young generation, as well, stressing that young people have their right to be revolutionary, and to be involved and that no one can take this right from them. "Fear" for young people must be replaced by social action to change the conditions which throw them into the margins of society. precisely in the situation of social crisis, young people must obtain a real chance. They will know how to repay many times over the trust which will be shown to them because they know quite well that "the future will never arrive unless we take steps."

Speaking about the international cooperation of the Yugoslav veterans organization, he stressed that the struggle for peace and disarmament continues to be its chief and primary concern. In this sense SUBNOR attaches great importance to the world gathering of veterans which will be held in December this year in Vienna. Our organization devotes special attention to cooperation with veterans' organizations in neighboring countries. We respect the right of every people to an independent and free development but we require of all people and of our neighbours as well, the same relationship. One cannot be in favor of good-neighbourly cooperation and at the same time implicity or explicitly bring into question the national identity of any one Yugoslav nation. Yugoslavia and its peoples are united and indivisible. Everyone must be clear about this. We believe, Svabic Said, that our comrades in friendly veterans' organizations are in full agreement with us on this.

Our thoughts and words today are determined in a major way by the situation with which we are not pleased and which we wish to change. However, this feeling and awareness of its should not cast a shadow over our sight and block all hope. During these 41 years of freedom, measured in terms of history, we have achieved epoch-making results which we are proud of and we will not allow anyone to deny them. The bases which we have made are firm and the potential, both material and human, is great. What is most important, our fate is now in our own hands, Mihailo Svabic stressed in his introductory report at the 10th Congress of SUBNOR.

Hasani Greets Delegates

LD100309 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0824 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 10th Congress of the Federation of the Veterans' Association of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] began in Belgrade this morning in the Great Hall of the Yugoslav Assembly.

The 10th SUBNOR Congress is attended by the following delegations: SFRY Presidency led by Sinan Hasani, LCY Central Committee led by Vidoje Zarkovic, SFRY Assembly led by Ivo Vrandecic, Federal Executive Council led by Branko Mikulic, by a Yugoslav People's Army delegation led by Branko Mamula, by delegations of all social and socio-political organizations and organs of the federation, and also by the delegations of the republics and provinces led by the presidency presidents. This most important meeting of Yugoslav war veterans is attended also by a delegation of the association of former volunteers of the Spanish Civil War Volunteer Army led by Danilo Lekic.

The Yugoslav 10th SUBNOR Congress is attended also by 24 foreign delegates representing three international war veterans organizations and 18 national organizations from 14 countries.

On behalf of the SFRY Presidency the participants in the 10th SUBNOR Congress were greeted by President Sinan Hasani. He made the assessment that the war veterans' congress will contribute to establishing a positive social climate for the mobilization and activization of all our society's forces to find a way out of our economic difficulties and further develop our community and the achievements since our liberation struggle and the Yugoslav socialist revolution.

From the situation in which we find ourselves we must learn appropriate lessons and prevent the shortcomings and mistakes which we made in the past from happening again. Anyone who thinks well of this country, stressed Hasani, could see how division, encapsulation, disintegration and especially opportunism and absence of resolute ideological and political action against such tendencies and behavior can lead us astray. We must always think of Tito's words that none of our republics would count for anything unless we all stand together. Only as Yugoslavia and as a united and powerful socialist community of free people and of equal nations and nationalities can we signify something in the world and in our country as well. Fragmented and disunited we can only be an appendage of foreign policies and foreign interest.

The struggle which we are fighting today for the economic stability of our country is not at all easy and cannot be won overnight.

The battles which we waged in the past were not won easily either. An enormous effort and involvement by all social forces are required. Ideological and political unity of the LCY and of all social forces which it leads is the paramount condition for the overcoming of the difficulties which we are experiencing and the prerequisite of revolutionary continuity and further successful development and progress.

We must fight with greater results and consistency against all the opponents of our system and development throughout Yugoslavia, and especially against the activity of Albanian irredentists and nationalists in Kosovo. The communists and all members of the Albanian nationality have the commitment to nip in the bud the manifestations of irredentism and Albanian nationalism, so as to cut short encouragement for hatred and national intolerance, and to frustrate nationalistic activity and influence, especially among the young people. The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under duress, assessed Hasani, is the largest political and moral problem of our society and we must resolve it by acting together.

The awareness that without brotherhood, unity, and solidarity there is no happiness, life, or survival for any nation, nationality, or individual must gain the upper hand in all the environments in Kosovo. Apart from our fight for national equality we are duty-bound to do that also because of the objectives of our class struggle and socialist revolution. A very intensive action is being pursued today, in which a great number of socio-political forces of Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia are taking part, against the operations of the irredentists and in order to establish legality, constitutionality, and all the causes why the Serbs and Montenegrins emigrate from Kosovo. On their part, the Serbs and the Montenegrins, and our other nations and nationalities will provide the greatest possible support for the progressive forces of Albanian nationality if in their environments and in every place they resolutely oppose manifestations of Serbian, Montenegrin, and any other nationalism.

During this 5-year period, especially during times of crisis, filled with dilemmas and trials, the most difficult thing we felt was how hard it is to live and fight without Tito. We felt the absence of a historical leader who with the power of his intellect and great authority had a decisive influence on cutting short the unfavorable developments and resolving social conflicts. We needed time to regain our bearings and in a novel way, just as Tito himself had wanted and in the way he provided for us in his legacy, to lead the country and to preserve ideological and political unity.

During this year, we conducted a major cadre renewal in all structures of our society. Responsible functions and tasks in political life and in the economy were taken over by young people who grew up in a free country and in the system of socialist self-management. With their ability, enthusiasm, and courage they will provide the drive and fresh encouragement for creative work and efficient implementation of the important business and tasks awaiting us.

I should also like to say, stressed Hasani, that gradually a glorious generation of veterans and revoluntionaries is leading the social scene who grew up, developed and was victorious together with the party and Tito. They spent their time, which is also our time, in workers' unrest, liberation wars, and revolution. To the generations which grew up in a free country and who took over the struggle for the emancipation of labor and of men, they left a most valued thing -- a strong and united Yugoslavia. For this the working class, all our nations and nationalities as well as the new generations which continue along their path, pay them the greatest possible tribute and respect.

Within the broad front of the struggle which we are waging today -- led by the LCY -- for socialism and self-management, and for a united and strong Tito's Yugoslavia, the war veterans have a significant place and role to play. They are a great moral and political force of our society. They demonstrated their attitude toward the revolution and its achievement by their work. Therefore, they are a reliable support and prop for the young generations who continue the work and who implement the continuity of revolutionary struggle, progressive changes, and progress of the country.

We live in a restless world of bloc rivalry, armament race, fear of nuclear destruction and emergence of focal points of war and crisis in the world in which on the one hand people die of starvation and on the other hand they live in plenty.

The forces fighting to bring about a change in this situation with pronounced hopes for peace, progress, national, and social emancipation of all the peoples, and for freedom and independence of all the countries, are being increasingly heard. They all see in the movement of non-aligned countries a hope and a prospect of more equitable and equal political and economic international relations in future.

Yugoslavia's consistent struggle for the respect of the principle of positive links with other countries, mutual respect, non-interference, and respect for integrity and sovereignty is well known throughout the world. We see our relations with other countries, and especially the neighboring countries, in friendly cooperation and development of good-neighborly relations. We are always ready to remove any differences in our perceptions -- when they do exist and even when they are very delicate -- by working together, on principled orientations, and through cooperation and understanding.

Yugoslavia is making intensive preparations for the forthcoming meeting of non-aligned heads of state and government which will be held in Harare at the beginning of September. We will do everything in our power together with over 100 countries of the non-aligned world to make sure that decisions will emerge and actions originate from Harare which are best in keeping with the present moment and the requirements of the international community and secure future for the peoples and all the countries, said Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, when greeting the participants in the 10th SUBNOR Congress.

Krsto Miljanic demanded that an end should be put to the privileges enjoyed by the leaders. They received and exchange large apartments, they have personal chauffeurs and are driven about in state-owned cars; there are no shortages of products for them. For instance, they do not know why trains are late and what causes their delays which can run into hours because they do not travel them. The privileges are a form of bribery and both those who provide this and those who accept it should be punished, stressed Miljanic. He said that he is pained by the inconsistent attitude displayed by Greek authorities when issuing visas to Yugoslav citizens, especially to Macedonians. How long will we allow them to divide us? -- asked Miljanic.

When they want to travel to Greece, Yugoslav citizens come up against many difficulties, remarked Risto Bajalski, while to enter our country the Greeks can complete their formalities easily and rapidly. This applies particularly to visas which the Greeks issue to our citizens only in Belgrade, while Greek citizens get their visas when entering our country -- at the border.

Bajalski also remarked that the Greeks behave unfairly also as regards daily official correspondence. What happens is that they do not accept official letters if written in Macedonian, which in fact means that they do not recognize that nation. Bajalski proposed that our country should adopt an official stance on the problems which he had set out.

10 June Proceedings

LD102208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0828 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 10th congress of the Federation of the Veterans' Association of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] continued its work today with a debate on the congress documents. The energetic demand of the war veterans for the greater unity of Yugoslavia and of the League of Communists is the leitmotiv of all discussions so far. The veterans do not accept the rifts and divisions into eight separate economic, cultural, educational and other entities, because they believe that every republic and province can be as strong as Yugoslavia is strong, and vice-versa.

The first delegate to take part in today's debate spoke of the importance of cherishing revolutionary traditions. This important social work cannot be reduced simply to organizing suitable events, Nadja Biser said, adding that he envisages, here, above all, an educational-upbringing, with an ideological and cultural dimension. Muhidin Begic also believes that SUBNOR must devote greater attention to cherishing revolutionary traditions and the development of patriotism.

Speaking of the complex international situation, he stressed that SUBNOR has the right and duty to raise its voice and appeal to all international organizations to invest maximum efforts to preserve peace in the world. Begic proposed that the 10th congress send a message to the liberation movements of Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, and in this way offer them full support in their struggle for independence.

Drogoljub Petrovic turned to some discussions which took place yesterday in connection with issuing visas to Greeks. He recalled that our country, more than a decade ago, adopted a dicision to abolish visas for countries with which it has diplomatic relations, and that this decision is fully in accordance with its policy of open borders.

I oppose resolutely the domination of the republic, province, or nation over the domination of the class or those who believe that Yugoslavia is "that which we agree on," Zdenko has said. For veterans, Yugoslavia is not some kind of "remainder," but a federal community of the nations and nationalities, as laid down at the second session of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ]. Veterans are against national exclusiveness, hegemony or avant-gardism, and if someone must be "hegemonous," then it is the working class led by the LC.

I am against eight isolated economies, LCY disunity, and eight etatisms because they have led us into the present socioeconomic situation, Zdenko Has went on. It is the consequence of a system in which the opponents of change are defended with the assertion that there should be a "change of behavior," without indicating who should change it. It is obvious, however, that this can be done only by overcoming disintegration and the recognition of national over class (?interests) in all spheres, because in 1971 this led to the situation in Croatia and in 1981 to the situation in Kosovo.

The position of the federation, in the view of the bureaucracy, should not be changed, Has observed, and those who advocate change should be deemed unitarists, advocates of a chamber of associated labor -- demagogues, and opponenets of the unconstitutional spreading of consensus -- the opponents of the principles of AVNOJ. Bureaucracy is, therefore, the number one enemy of our unity, Has concluded. Veterans think that the restoration of the unity of Yugoslavia and the authority of the LCY is the imperative of this time.

Stressing that the struggle for self-management is often reduced to the struggle for the greater participation of workers in the distribution of income, Vanco Burzevski noted that this is too restricted an approach to the socialist development of society. According to him, we need an overall self-managing transformation in which the working class will become the true leader of the economic and political developments in the country. In addition, it is essential that we overcome the remnants of the old in the (?consciousness) of even the most conscious, he said. For we often forget this. An obvious example is the all too easy "forgiving" of economic failures and losses which are inconsistent with the principles of socialist work. All the more so, as this is done in the name of the municipality, republic or province, in the name of false solidarity toward "one's own person." It should be known, he concluded, that these phenomena are just as dangerous as the activity of the enemy from abroad.

Dragoljub Maracic called for decisive measures to put an end to the increasingly apparent phenomena of rewriting and falsifying historical facts. He gave the series "In the Fire of the Revolution" as an example.

It was launched 10 years ago by the SUBNOR of Kosovo. However, the analysis of 11 books published so far has revealed an abundance of imprecise and incorrect facts, exaggerations, etc. Some individuals who were shot by the fascists as deserters were given more prominence than many of the fighters who died courageously defending freedom. Some have called great warriors, although they were nowhere near the battlefield. The Kosovo SUBNOR's Commission for Cherishing the Revolutionary Tradition has therefore decided to raise the issue of the responsibility of the authors, editors and the council of the series, the publication of which has been discontinued.

We will not preserve the revolution by holding lectures in schools, but only if we really continue with revolutionary activity, Ida Marinkovic said.

Speaking about transmitting the revolutionary spirit to the young generation, Ida Marinkovic observed that, unfortunately, in the ranks of the veterans, there are still those who think that the revolution will fall to pieces without them. It is obvious that they have been sweetened by power, she said. It is ugly when revolutionaries snipe at one another in public, when one veteran has everything and others are virtually on the dole. Like this we will not be of any use, even to the young.

Having warned that the young generation is not to blame for the present crisis, Ida Marinkovic stressed that they cannot be rebuked for having a poor knowledge about the specific nature of our revolution. The great epic of our nations and nationalities is nto portrayed in the school textbooks as it should be but is, in practice, divided into offensives.

The present crisis, according to Zlatko Havric, is endangering the continuity of the revolution. Conveying the firm orientation of the Zagreb veterans' organization for Yugoslavia as a federative-type community, Havric at the same time condemned all efforts made to turn it into a confederation, and to divide the working class into areas and the economy in terms of nations.

The Zagreb veterans' organization is giving full support, Havric stressed, to the efforts for smashing the counterrevolution in Kosovo. For all of us this must be a question of priority. This is why the burden of this struggle, he said, should not be borne only by those who are [word indistinct] equally.

Elhami Nimani spoke about relations with Albania. He noted that from the very beginning of World War II Yugoslav fighters were helping Albanian patriots to liberate their own country. In the period after the war to 1948 Yugoslavia spared neither efforts nor means to help Albania's development. Despite all this, for almost 30 years now the Albanian leadership has been attacking our country using all kinds of lies and fabrications as a pretext. At the same time Albania rarely misses an opportunity to claim how, allegedly, it is doing its utmost to develop good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia. Tirana has constantly been inciting Albanians in Kosovo against Serbs and Montenegrins; to this end it has even been claiming that the cream of the Albanian nationality is crowing Kosovo prisons. The Albanian leadership went as far as to claim that Yugoslavia was deliberately dragging its feet over the completion of the Titograd-Shkoder railway line so as to subject Albania to economic pressures.

They have obviously chosen to overlook the fact that even under the present economic difficulties our country has been making efforts to complete the line and help primarily Albania to establish a link with Europe.

Nimani also referred to Albania's peristent attempts to destroy an organized form of cultural cooperation with our country. Albanian children continue to be taught that the Serbs are the greatest enemy of the Albanian people. All this unambiguously indicates what Albania's real intentions are, Nimani stressed.

Speaking on behalf of the participants in the recently held meeting of the Sutjeska war veterans, Kuvacic suggested that the 10th SUBNOR Congress should praise Bruno Vuletic and his determination to establish the truth in the case of Andjelka Radelic-Jovanovic. He also said that the veterans of the battle on the Sutjeska River had requested that if the new verdict by the Split court acquits Andjelka Radelic-Jovanovic, all the protagonists in the case, including the judges and the plaintiffs, should be called to account.

We are all fed up with diagnoses; words must be transformed into action, Kiro Sotirovski stressed, adding that the main direction of action must be the expropriation of group-ownership relations at all levels. However, relations cannot be changed, with the status quo as the starting point, he said. In his opinion, no revolution, however human it may be, can allow itself the luxury of forgiving irresponsibilty. A revolution which does not know how to value its own creations has little chance of defending them, Sotirovski said, stressing that veterans must oppose all attempts to spread antisocialist ideas in society.

Stipo Anticevic spoke out in favor of the adoption as soon as possible of a Yugoslav social contract which would protect the rights of veterans. The unequal position in the republics, provinces and even the municipalities, is causing the dissatisfaction of veterans, he said. Noting in particular, the (?dissatisfaction) because of the different treatment of vetereans, who realize their rights on the basis of their employment, as do veterans who are farmers, who are in a more unfavorable position. In the conclusions of the congress and later when they are being carried out, there should be insistence on the united regulation of the rights of all veterans in Yugoslavia, Stipo Anticevic said.

Those who are enriching themselves "at the expense of" the working ciass cannot speak in the name of the working class, Branko Markotic stressed. Speaking about the large thefts of social property, he advocated the expropriation of everything which was acquired in an impermissible way. Markotic added that we cannot be pulled out of the crisis by those who swear by one thing and do something else. Modern methods of economic managment are indispensible, as is self-managing integration in the broadest Yugoslav area.

There will no stabilization while we "export the work force and import foreign goods," Dusan Drljevic said. It is impermissible that products are imported which we have in abundance on the domestic market. It is high time that a start is finally made in taking account of the interests of the country as a whole, he stressed.

Aleksandar Vukovic, in a short address, made two proposals: That the 10th SUBNOR Congress adopt the stance that the veterans' organization must remain monolithic, united and within the borders of the SFRY, and that a unified subscription fee be introduced into SUBNOR instead of it being different in the republics and provinces as hitherto.

Zorka Prodanovic, on behalf of the war veterans of Zagreb protested the stubborn attempts by officials to carry out the planned nuclear program in the country. Protests by the public, the war veterans and the people are not heeded. People died in the national liberation war fighting for a united Yugoslavia, and not for that or this republic. It is therefore unacceptable that today hydorenergy cannot be exploited jointly, and that the republics are negotiating the issue as if they were separate states, Zorka Prodanovic said.

Milos Dzudovic was resolute in his call for an end to all the preparations for the construction of nuclear powerplants in the country. He gave as his reasons the difficult economic situation which could not sustain any more debts, and the fact that in general we are being offered outmoded nuclear technology.

Dzudovic also suggested that there should be an official statement, if recent press reports are true, about who negotiated, on behalf of the country, the possibility of our country becoming a nuclear waste disposal dump. If the reports are true, then the person who entered into negotiations is a greater traitor than any of the Chetniks, Balists, Ustashe and any of the others who served the occupying forces, Dzudovic said.

Milojica Pantielic's comment on the remark made yesterday about trains being late was that there were three Yugoslav "trains" which are 5 years late. The first is Kosovo, the second -- the long-term program of economic stabiliztion, and the third -- the program of urgent changes in the political system. The delays, Pantelic said, should be discussed with the "engine drivers." According to him the greatest responsibilty for all this lies with the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SFRY Presidency, and the Federal Executive Council. in this connection he suggested that the 13th LCY Congress should assume an unambiguous stand for the responsibiltiy for the delays of the three "trains" he mentioned.

The subject of Vjekoslav Simic's discussion was the information media. He spoke about two articles, one in NEDELJNA DALMACIJA and the other in DANAS about the historical archives of Croatia. The two articles deal with the same subject matter, but in totally opposing ways -- the first one attacks the institution's secretary, the other defends him. These publishing houses, Simic added, have their own editors, chief editors, editorial boards, councils, basic party organizations. How and why did they allow this subject to be written about without any material truth or control? If either of the papers allowed untruths to be used in the articles, it should be held politically responsible for the mistake. The war veterans of Makarska, for whom I am a delegate and whose views I represent, call for both DANAS and the author of the article to be held responsible for the untruths in the article and for false information.

Main Task 'Conclusions'

LD110736 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1742 GMT 10 Jun 86

["Conclusions of the 10th Congress on the Yugoslav SUBNOR Main Tasks" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- The veterans of the national liberation war and their organizations are obliged with their activity and effort in all the areas of sociopolitical and socioeconomic life to pursue a resolute struggle to preserve and to further develop the achievements of the socialist revolution.

In harmony with Tito's work and ideas about freedom, socialism, and self-management SUBNOR's [Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia] priority tasks are to develop brotherhood and unity and to fight against encapsulation and division, that is to say to work for the self-management integration of our society, a rational political system, and for respect for constitutionality and legality.

This is the initial stance of the conclusions of the 10th congress on the basic tasks of the SUBNOR which outline the most important directions of the activity of the veterans' organization following its supreme meeting.

The constant task of the SUBNOR, says this document among other things, is directly to contribute to the implementation of the delegate system because the implementation of the constitutional position of the workers and the consolidation of the working class character of the political system depend on it. This is why the Yugoslav SUBNOR will work on the consolidation of joint political action toward implementation of the constitutional role of the SAWPY and its form of activity as the true political basis of the delegate system.

The war veterans' organization will resolutely work for and encourage a consistent implementation of the orientations inherent in the long-term program of economic stabilization on the construction of a comprehensive system of associated labor based along self-management lines, the conclusions go on to stress. In the interest of the protection of social ownership the Yugoslav SUBNOR will fight against anti-self-management and group-ownership behavior, and in the cadre policy it will fight for the criteria for the election of the people to responsible duties becoming an integral part of political awareness.

SUBNOR will resolutely oppose all manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism, clerico-nationalism, and liberalism and all other forms of enemy activity which threaten brotherhood, unity, and equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. In this context one of SUBNOR's priority tasks is, in the decisive struggle against Albania irredentism and its violence to bring about an ethnically pure Kosovo, to contribute to the efforts of all progressive forces to establish the conditions which will secure a safe and self-management development not only of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo but of the SFRY as well.

Through its sociopolitical activity in the front of organized socialist forces the veterans' organization will involve itself even more comprehensively in the consolidation of all people's defense and social self-protection, and especially of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The section of the conclusions dealing with protection of the achievements of the revolution says, among other things, that the Yugoslav SUBNOR in developing cooperation with the Federation of Socialist Youth and with its initiatives, will help the young generation more to comprehensively demonstrate its attitude toward the past and socialist future. The veterans' organization will also support all forms of creative endeavor which affirm the achievements and values of the national liberation war and will work for an objective and scholarly study of the events and personalities from our revolutionary past, and will operate uniformly in denouncing their untrue and tendencious portrayal.

SUBNOR will work for the adoption of measures aimed at protecting the standard of living of the users of guaranteed pensions, material welfare, disability supplementary payments and other social protection rights, stress, among other things, the conclusions of the 10th congress of the Yugoslav SUBNOR. The war veterans' organization will also work to ensure a more consistent implementation of the political stance about improving medical services for participants of the national liberation war. It will also work to ensure standardized conditions to establish the right to orthopaedic aids, to promote spa medical treatment and to further develop the system of supplementary and special welfare for veterans and for war disabled.

In the area of international activity SUBNOR will go on promoting its links with national war veterans' organizations throughout the world and will encourage cooperation with war veterans' organizations in the neighboring countries, war veterans in nonaligned countries and of liberation movements. It will also try to contribute to the most active and constructive activity possible by the international war veterans' organizations in the solutions of the problems of the present-day world.

Federal Committee Members Named

LD110738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1801 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 10th SUBNOR Congress today verified the new Federal Committee of the Yugoslav SUBNOR. Members of the Federal Committees are:

Stipe Bilan, Stana Knezevic, Rudi Kolak, Dzemal Muminagic, Mladjo Marin, Ilija Materic, Panto Nikolic, Svetozar Oro, Danilo Staka, Mehmed Trbonja, Adolf Dancevic, Dusan Asanovic, Vlajko Bajic, Milhailo Brajovic Saro, Libija Jovanovic, Danica Marinkovic-Pejovic, Jovo Martinovic, Maksim Mustur, Josif Strunjas, Andrija Petricevic, Nikola Mijatovic, Drago Stojovic, Stjepan Domankusic, Vjekoslav Dumicic, Zvonko Grahek, Cedo Grbic, Dara Janekovic, Andrija Krsul, Ante Milkovic, Bogdan Pecotic, Dusan Pekic, Darina Puskaric, Ante Ferlin, Nafi Alievski, Risto Dzunov, Strahil Gigov, Trpe Jakolevski, Metodia Kotevski, Veselinka Malinska, Pero Menkov, Kiro Sotirovski-Strogov, Borko Temelkovski, Vanco Unkovski, Tome Bukleski, Branko Babic, Ivan Franko, Dr France Jahocevar, Lado Kocijan, Majda Novak-Urska, Joze Ozbolt, Bojan Polak-Stjenka, Ela Ulrih-Atena, Tone Ulrih-Kristl, Stane Vrhovec, Bozidar Gorijan, Uros Bajic, Halil Hadzimurtezic, Radisav Nedeljkovic, Dragomir Nikolic, Slavojub Petrovic-Djera, Dragoman Radojcic-Stambolija, Steven Roglic, Mihailo Svabic, Olga Zivkovic, Branislav Stojanovic, Aleksandar Janic, Rasim Cerkezi, Fadilj Curanoli, Desanka Djordjevic (who is also an ex officio member of the Federal Committee), Haljilj Fejzulahu, Dragoljub, Moracic, Bozo Radunovic, Elihami Nimani, Dusan Alimpic, Rudolf Jontovic, Petar Jovanovic, Zivko Mali, Petar Matic Duel, Jelena Petkovic, Aleksandar Trnic and Milenko Radovanov.